

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1181—Vol. XXVIII.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1858.

{ STAMPED . . . SIXPENCE.
UNSTAMPED . . . FIVEPENCE.

JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, PINCH LANE, LONDON (established 14 years), TRANSACTS every BUSINESS in MINING SHARES, but, not being a DEALER, BUYS and SELLS orders confined to him.
He recommends immediate attention on the part of buyers to the following connection with their late and present prices. Such an opportunity as the time presents for investing in CHEAP SHARES probably never occurred, and being before it will occur again:—

DIVIDEND MINES.
North Keston. Carn Brea.
Calstock Consols. Rosewarne Consols.
Alfred Consols. Mary Ann.
Boscon. Wheal Wrey.
Bedford United. Fowey Consols.
Drake Wells. Botallack.
North, West, and East. South Frances.
Basset, and Wh. Basset. Wheal Kitty (Leland).
Hingston Down.
NON-DIVIDEND.
Holmhouse. Worthing.
Castell (Limited). Kelly Bray.
Porkellie United. Ladcott.
North Tavy. Wheal Grenville.
Virtuous Lady. Rosewarne and Herland.
East Alfred Consols. South Condurrow.
Fennell Harriett. Pendennis Consols.
Great Hewart. North Trelawny.
Wheal Zion. Leland Consols.
Wheal Arthur. Bryntall.
Wheal Lavel.
The above mines are almost at their nominal or very low prices, amongst the other large profits at present prices, either in the shape of an advance in or from dividends, or both.
Bankers: The Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury.

JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, MINING SHARE DEALER.

PETER WATSON'S WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR, AND SHARE LIST.
difficulties which shareholders and the mining public have encountered in seeking prices of mine shares, &c., daily or weekly, has induced me, at the suggestion of my friends, to publish a "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR, AND SHARE LIST," which will be published every Friday (in time for post). Those who desire to have copies sent them, will be supplied for an annual subscription of £1 1s., or 6d. per copy.
PETER WATSON, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C., March 27, 1858.
N.B.—Mining captains especially appointed to inspect and report on mines.

R. LELEAN RECOMMENDS the following SHARES for INVESTMENT:—Devon Consols, South Caradon, Dolcoath, Parva, North Basset, South Frances, Wheal Buller, Wheal Basset, West Wh. Seton, Ann, Vale of Towy, Wheal Margaret, and those for SPECULATION, in which great rise will take place, Lady Bertha, Tolmaden, Carnyorth, Wheal North Keston, Margery, East Russell, East Alfred, East Providence, Great North, West, and Fowey. Commission 1% per cent.
LELEAN has also for SPECIAL SALE:—
Wheal Zion, 7s. 6d. 100 Molland, 1s. 100 Sordridge, 2s. 6d.
Wheal Buller, 10s. 100 Bryntall, 2s. 100 South Cudda.
Wheal Box, 5s. 100 Old Tolgus United, £10. 40 Buller and Bertha, 2s. 6d.
Rosewarne Consols, 15s. 4 Heward United. 100 Great Hewart, 10s. 6d.
Wheal Talsick, 2s. 6d. 100 Redmoor, 6s. 6d. 100 Gawton.
Wheal Basset, 10s. 25 Edward, 2s. 6d. 100 Pendennis, 2s. 6d.
LELEAN is a BUYER of a few Wheal Charlotte; please state the number to be sold, and the very lowest price.
11th, 1858. Mr. LELEAN, 4, Cushton-court, Old Broad-street.

R. JOHN RISLEY, MINE SHAREBROKER,
JAMAICA COFFEE HOUSE, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
In the following progressive mines will command much higher prices within next three months, and properties in which the most timid may invest any sum of capital to great advantage at present market prices:—viz., East Basset, Ann, East Wheal Russell, North Tavy, and South Lady Bertha.
Shares bought and sold on commission.

**MR. JEHU HITCHINS, in thanking his numerous clients for the confidence and support he has received from them for the past 15 years, as AGENT and MANAGER OF MINES, begs to announce that, with the view of giving effect to several of his influential mining friends, he has ESTABLISHED OFFICES in the above-named central position, and that, in addition to the statements now held by him, he is ready to UNDERTAKE, separately or jointly, the office of MANAGER, PURSER, or SECRETARY of any mining company, and of engaging his services.
HITCHINS flatters himself that the many years he has devoted exclusively to the study of mining in all its branches, both at home and abroad, will not only be a great guarantee of his fitness to undertake any appointment that may be offered to him, but also be of great advantage to his employers.
HITCHINS, having established confidential mining correspondents in all parts of the kingdom, will be prepared at any time to advise upon the position and prospects, and, if required, to make a personal inspection of any mine.
Mining accounts examined and audited upon the usual terms.**

TO CAPITALISTS.—RELIABLE INFORMATION may be obtained on application to the undersigned, in respect of MISCELLANEOUS SHARES generally. BANKS, INSURANCE SHARES, LAND COMPANIES, (British and Foreign), RAILWAYS, FOREIGN STOCKS, and the PUBLIC DEBT, BOUGHT and SOLD at the closest market prices, and at moderate commission. References given and required. JOHN BATTERS, Stock and Sharebroker, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

APT. JOSEPH RICHARDS, INSPECTOR, MANAGER, AND PURSER OF MINES.
Mines Dressed, Plans and Sections furnished.
Mines, Bedford Road, Tavistock, Devon.

R. E. GOMPERTS HAS BUSINESS TO TRANSACT IN:
100 Fencorse, £5. 50 East Russell, 2s. 25 Edward, 2s. 6d.
Great Alfred, 2s. 6d. 100 Leland Consols, 2s. 100 Redmoor, 5s. 6d.
Hingston Down, 2s. 6d. 100 Sordridge Consols, 2s. 6d. 100 Gawton, 10s. 6d.
Bertha, 2s. 6d. 100 Mary Ann, 2s. 6d. 50 Vale of Towy, 2s. 6d.
Bedford Consols, 2s. 6d. 200 Worthington, 2s. 6d. 50 Edward, 2s. 6d.
St. Day, 15s. 10 Wrey, 2s. 6d. 100 Dale, 2s. 6d.
Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.

INVESTMENTS.—THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS should be directed to the DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, the SHARES in which, with very few exceptions, are the CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET. In addition to regular payment of dividends, varying from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum, the shares remain firm, and their value is established and maintained by the title of the mines. Reliable information will be given to intended purchasers respecting these securities, on application.
FOR SALE:
Wheal Buller, £300. 50 Alfred Consols, £10s. 20 Wh. Harriett, 15s. 6d.
Botallack. 100 Tavy Consols, £1s. 25 Lady Bertha, £1s. 6d.
Par Consols. 100 North Tavy, £1s. 50 Hawkmoor.
50 So. Condurrow, 3s. 6d.
Apply to GEORGE SPRETTLEY, 15, Old Broad-street, E.C.

HENRY GOULD SHARP, MINE SHAREBROKER,
OFFICES, 32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.
He is happy to receive any BUYING or SELLING ORDERS, which will be punctually attended to, and offers his services to parties having shares capital to invest in SHARES FOR SALE, at net prices:—
Penrith, 2s. 6d. 50 Lady Bertha, 20s. 6d. 30 Vale of Towy, 2s. 6d.
South Seton, 1s. 10 Buller, £30s. 25 Lady Bertha, £1s. 6d.
North Tavy, 3s. 6d. 50 Tavy Consols, 13s. 100 Queen of Dart, 10s. 6d.
Tolmaden, 2s. 6d. 10 Wheal Edward, 2s. 6d. 30 Pedn-an-drea, 15s. 9d.
25 Wrey, 2s. 6d. 40 Buller & Bertha, 2s. 6d. 50 Sordridge Consols, 30s. 6d.
Commission on all buying and selling transactions 1% per cent.
Bankers: London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury.
SHARES WANTED.—50 Pedn-an-drea, 13s.; 50 Tavistock United, 4s. 6d.

INVESTMENT.—Messrs. FULLER AND CO., No. 51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, TRANSACT BUSINESS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS, BANKING, MINING, AND RAILWAY SECURITIES; many of which pay from 15 to 20 per cent. Those of a progressive character frequently pay above 100 per cent. The following shares present every prospect of success, and will attract attention:—
Hingston Down. West Snaibesch (Limited).
Lady Bertha. South Caradon.
Lady Bertha. South Lady Bertha.
Ridben Copper (Limited). United Mines, Tavistock.
Office Hours from Ten till Four.

GEORGE MOORE, DEALER IN MINING SHARES.
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
GEORGE MOORE will SELL the following SHARES, or any part, at quoted prices, FREE OF ANY COMMISSION:—

DIVIDEND.
25 Great Wh. Vor, 37s. 6d. 50 Nanteco and Penrhyn, 41s. 6d.
10 Hingston Down, 25s. 6d. 50 Vale of Towy, 25s. 6d.
25 Sordridge Cons., 27s. 6d. 1 South Frances, £22s. 2 Wh. Trelawny, £25s. 6d.
NON-DIVIDEND.
50 Dale Mine, 20s. 10 Gt. Wh. Alfred, 25s. 6d. 50 Tamar Consols, 20s. 6d.
10 East Alfred, 23s. 6d. 20 Great Badden, 13s. 9d. 50 Redmoor.
7 E. Gunnis Lake, 41s. 3d. 25 Lady Bertha, 20s. 9d. 10 Tolmaden, 27s. 6d.
30 E. Rosewarne, 12s. 6d. 20 North Downs, 19s. 10 Wh. Edward, 26s. 9d.
25 East Tamar, 14s. 6d. 10 Nor. Robert, 24s. 6d. 30 Wheal Glynn, 2s. 9d.
10 East Russell. 20 Pendennis Cons., 30s. 3d. 19 Wheal Zion, 6s. 6d.
GEORGE MOORE will BUY or SELL any shares, ON COMMISSION, for the following charges:—
For shares under £100. £1 0s. 6d. each, 0s. 6d. per share.
Above £100. 0s. 6d. and under 500. 0s. 6d. per share.
Above 500. 0s. 6d. and under 1000. 0s. 6d. per share.
Above 1000. 0s. 6d. 1 per cent.
In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

MESSRS. J. J. REYNOLDS AND SON,
No. 1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, RAILWAY, AND MINING SHAREBROKERS, beg to inform their friends and the public that the present time is a FAVOURABLE OPPORTUNITY for INVESTMENT in many undertakings of a substantial character, paying dividends worthy the attention of the capitalist.
Every information can be obtained at their offices, which their practical experience enables them to give, not only of mines and other properties of established value, but of those that are not.
Messrs. J. J. REYNOLDS and Son, having been so frequently called upon by their friends and connections to procure for them the most desirable and available securities, have now entered into arrangements to enable them to negotiate transactions of this kind, on terms very advantageous to their clients. They have at present from £50,000 to £100,000 to employ in this manner, and shall be happy to be useful to any of their connections requiring assistance.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE,
DEALERS IN BRITISH MINING SHARES.
8, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
Information given as to price, &c., of shares, either by letter, or on personal application. —Dated April 9, 1858.

JAMES HERRON HAS FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—
10 Bryntall, 19s. 9d. 20 Garreg. 10 South Wheal Ellen.
10 Belling Well. 10 Grenville, 29s. 6d. 20 Tamar Consols, 22s. 6d.
50 Cath. and Jane, 5s. 6d. 20 Great Hewart, 10s. 10 Trebarval, 25s. 6d.
1 Cefn Brynno. 5 Hingston Down. 5 Tincroft.
20 Cwm Sebon. 20 Holmhouse, 22s. 6d. 10 Trewatha, 22s. 6d.
20 Chancelorville. 2 Killy (Leland). 1 Trelawny, £25.
30 College Mines, 2s. 9d. 10 Leland Consols. 20 Vale of Towy, 25s. 6d.
15 Drake Wells, 35s. 6d. 5 Ludcott, 2s. 6d. 20 Wheal Cupid, 2s. 9d.
1 Devon Great Consols. 10 Lewis, 35s. 3d. 1 Wheal Margaret, £49.
30 Dale, 23s. 10 Lady Bertha, 19s. 6d. 1 Wh. Mary Ann, £44s. 6d.
1 Ding Dong, £17s. 20 North Trelawny. 5 Wheal Edward, £26s. 6d.
10 East Tamar. 15 North Downs, £1s. 6d. 1 West Basset.
10 East Russell, 25s. 2 Fennell and E. Crinan. 20 West Grenville.
5 East Margaret, 25s. 10 Pendennis Consols. 3 West Sharp Tor.
10 East Rosewarne, 15s. 1 Rosewarne, £23. 5 Wheal Margery.
5 East Wh. Rose, 2s. 6d. 20 Redmoor, 6s. 6d. 50 Willow Bank.
10 Great Wh. Bussy, 25s. 6d. 20 South Bog. 3 West Providence, 30s. 6d.
1 Gramb. and St. Aubyn. 50 South Condurrow. 5 Wheal Harriett, 13s. 6d.
111s. 5 Stray Park. 20 Wheal Zion, 7s. 6d.
5 Great Alfred, 25s. 6d. 1 South Caradon.
2. Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London, April 9, 1858.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, MINE AGENTS.
68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Messrs. VIVIAN and REYNOLDS are enabled, through the long experience of Mr. W. C. Vivian as an underground agent and manager of mines in Cornwall, and in various foreign countries, to afford information on most important mining districts; and to inspect and report on mines. They are also enabled, by the several years' acquaintance of Mr. J. J. Reynolds, jun., with the transaction of the London share market, to obtain every advantage for those who may want either to buy or sell mining or any other description of stock.
Messrs. VIVIAN and REYNOLDS have daily information from the principal seats of mining, which is at the service of those who may honour them with their confidence.

MR. VIVIAN and REYNOLDS are SELLERS of:
1 Wheal Basset, £220. 20 Sordridge Cons., 28s. 9d. 50 North Dolcoath, 15s. 6d.
1 South Frances. 25 East Rosewarne, 15s. 6d. 20 St. Day United, 16s. 6d.
1 Buller. 20 So. Condurrow, 3s. 9d. 5 North Frances, 25s. 6d.
1 Carn Brea, £47s. 6d. 2 North Keston, £26. 20 Camborne Vein, £2s. 6d.
1 Margaret, 25s. 20 North Croft, 2s. 6d. 5 Edward, 2s. 6d.
5 Par Consols, £19. 20 Lady Bertha, 21s. 6d. 5 East Russell, 27s. 6d.
3 Alfred Consols, £11s. 6d. 50 East Grenville, 5s. 6d. 5 Great Alfred, 25s. 6d.
10 Tincroft, 23s. 6d. 10 East Alfred, 21s. 6d. 3 W. Providence, 25s. 6d.
20 Vale of Towy, 25s. 6d. 15 Dale, 20s. 5 Crelake, 2s. 6d.

MR. WILLIAM MOORE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET.
N.B. Business transacted in every description of stock and shares.

MR. R. H. M. JACKMAN, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, has BUSINESS in most of the MINES named on the last page of this Journal; and will be happy to receive any BUYING or SELLING ORDERS, which will be punctually attended to.
Commission 1% per cent.

MR. J. HOLLOW'S GENERAL MINING AGENCY OFFICES,
HAYLE, CORNWALL; AND AT
1, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. J. T. KEVERN'S MINING, LOAN, AND DISCOUNT OFFICES, PENZANCE (Established 1845).
Bankers (from 1838)—Messrs. Batten, Carne, and Carne.

MR. R. LINTHORNE, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING AGENT, 3, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
N.B. Business transacted in every description of stock and shares.

MR. FRANCIS RIDGMAN, MINING SHARE DEALER,
TAVISTOCK, DEVON.

JAMES H. COCK, MINE SHAREBROKER, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, AND ACCOUNTANT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.
J. H. Cock embraces the present opportunity of thanking his friends and the public generally for the amount of confidence and support he has received from them during the past year, and hopes by continued energy, promptness, and strict attention to all business entrusted to his care, to merit a continuance of the same.
Mines inspected and reported on, and every information furnished.

MR. H. HUXHAM, COLLIERY VIEWER AND MINING ENGINEER, UNDERTAKES the SURVEYING, VALUING, or AGENCY of MINERAL PROPERTIES, the WINNING, WORKING, or VIEWING of COLLIERIES, &c., on moderate terms; and begs to assure those who may favour him with their commands that all business entrusted to his charge shall receive prompt attention, and be executed with the utmost fidelity and care. References and testimonials of the highest character.
Mr. H. Huxham has room for TWO ADDITIONAL ARTICLED PUPILS, who would have an excellent opportunity of attaining a thorough knowledge of practical and theoretical mining engineering.—Cwm Rhonda, Pont-y-pridd.

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORKSHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AXLES FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS. From the tests to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during several years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be unhesitatingly affirmed.

MESSRS. A. J. HUTCHINGS AND CO.'S PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE.
SOLE MAKERS TO THE
LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY, THE FRENCH AND TURKISH GOVERNMENTS, and the principal Colliery Proprietors throughout the kingdom.
MANUFACTORY, MILL WALL, POPLAR, LONDON.
ROUND and FLAT ROPES of every description, suitable for mining operations or other purposes, GALVANISED or UNGALVANISED, MANUFACTURED upon the newest and most improved machinery, ensuring greater liability, durability, and strength; and is admitted by the principal colliery proprietors to be far superior to any other kind of wire rope. The superiority of these ropes over hempen ones, in point of strength, lightness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them.
GUIDE ROPES, SIGNAL CORD, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c.

WHEAL CREBOR COPPER MINE, NEAR TAVISTOCK, DEVON, WITH THE MACHINERY, MATERIALS, ORES, AND PLANT FOR SALE.

MR. T. P. THOMAS has been favoured with instructions by the Committee of Management to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Thursday, the 15th day of April inst., at One o'clock precisely, in One Lot, that valuable MINERAL PROPERTY, known as WHEAL CREBOR COPPER MINE, situate near Tavistock, Devon, together with the BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, ORES, STORES, and PLANT, forming the whole of the property of the shareholders in, upon, and belonging to the mine, comprising amongst other things an excellent ROTARY STEAM-ENGINE, 22 and 14 in. cylinder (combined), with cast-iron frame and elsters for condensing, cast-iron frame and stand for bob, fly-wheel 7 tons, boiler 10 tons, and cage for drawing attached; an excellent 40 ft. water-wheel, 8 ft. breast, iron axle and segments, to work which there is an unlimited supply of water; 1 1/2 ft. 8 1/2 in. plunger pole, case, stuffing-box, do. piece, windbox, complete; 1 3/4 ft. 8 1/2 in. ditto ditto; 2 1/2 ft. 7 in. ditto ditto; 100 fms. of 8 in. pumps; 3 1/2 ft. 19 in. pumps; 3 1/2 ft. 7 in. ditto; 1 1/2 ft. 7 in. working-barrel, windbox, and do. piece; 1 1/2 ft. 6 in. working-barrel, do. piece, and windbox; about 15 cwt. tram saddles; 15 cwt. flange bolts; 200 fms. 3 1/2 in. iron rods; 120 fms. 2 1/2 in. bars of new iron; 1 1/2 ft. 8 1/2 in. wrought-iron shaft; 1 5 ft. 9 in. ditto; 140 fms. 4 1/2 in. flat rope; 1 3/4 in. smith's bellows and anvil; shaft bob, capstan and shears; 180 fms. 16 in. capstan rope; 140 rod pulleys, 2 ft. diameter; 500 fms. galvanised knocker shade; pulley stands, timber, soap and cast-iron, line, &c.
The auctioneer particularly recommends the above valuable property, the mine being situated in one of the best mining districts in Devon, adjoining and having the same lodes as the Bedford United Mines, which have given large profits, and likely to continue doing so; parallel to and adjoining East Russell, which is producing very rich ore; and not far distant from the celebrated Devon Consolidated Mines. The materials are in good working condition, and there is no doubt that with a little fresh capital, and a more spirited and energetic working, the returns may be greatly increased, and a profitable mine laid open. Capitalists will observe that there is an unlimited supply of water-power, which greatly enhances the value of the property. Copper ore to the value of £10,500 have been raised and sold up to the middle of February last. The sett is very extensive, held under leases for 21 years, from 1844, 1846, and 1850, at 1-15th royalty for the respective portions of the sett in each lease; and as to one portion to be increased to 1-12th on £20,000 profit being made.
To view, apply to Capt. JOHN GIFFARD, on the mine; and for particulars and conditions to Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within; to the auctioneer, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street; at Garraway's, Cornhill; and at the solicitors of the company, Messrs. HANCOCK and SUGAR, 30, Tokenhouse-yard, London, where the lease of the sett may be inspected, and the purchaser will be deemed to have purchased with knowledge of the contents of such leases. Conditions will be read at the time of sale.

FOR ABSOLUTE SALE.
501 Forfeited Shares in Bedford Consols Tin and Copper Mine, Tavistock, Devon.
250 Forfeited Shares in Clara Silver-Lead Mine, near Aberystwith, Cardiganshire (Limited).
(Forfeited for non-payment of calls.)

MR. T. P. THOMAS has been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Thursday, the 22d of April inst., at One o'clock precisely, the above valuable SHARES. Also,
50 Shares in the Cood Mawr Pold Lead Mine Company (Limited); a very first-rate investment.
100 Shares in the Dale Lead Mine, Staffordshire; producing large quantities of ore.
1 West Caradon Copper Mine. 2 Wheal Reeth Tin Mine.
Catalogues and further particulars may be had of Mr. W. THOMPSON, 114, Bishopsgate-street Within; of the auctioneer, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street; and at Garraway's.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Those who seek safe and profitable investment, free from risk, should act only upon the soundest information. The market prices of the day are for the most part governed by the supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without reference to the soundness or merits of the undertaking. J. R. PINK feels confident that mines afford a wider range for profit than any other securities. J. R. PINK could name many that are free from debt, have large reserves, and pay dividends bi-monthly, varying from £15 to £30 per cent. per annum. Instances frequently occur of young mines rising in value from 500 to 1000 per cent.; and these kind of securities are more than other should be purchased only upon the most reliable information, because there are shares upon the market of schemes called mines quoted at fictitious prices, intrinsically worthless.
J. R. PINK devotes special attention to mines, therefore can afford every information to intending investors. Purchases and sales effected upon the best possible terms.
3, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, London.

FOR SALE, CLEAR OF COMMISSION.—100 Rosewarne Consols, 20s.; 50 South Lady Bertha, 8s. 6d.; 30 Lady Bertha, 19s. 6d.; 100 Castell, 5s. 3d.; 10 Great Alfred, 25s.; 20 Sordridge Consols, 29s.; 50 West Wh. Jane, 2s. 6d.; 20 North Tavy, 2s.; 50 Tury Consols, £1; 40 Nanteco, £1s. 6d.; 5 Wh. Edward, 26s. 6d.
Apply to Mr. W. M. MARLBOROUGH, 57, Old Broad-street, London.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING-SHARE DEALER.
11, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS, SHARE BROKERS, AND GENERAL DEALERS.
MINING RECORDS OFFICE, 12, SOUTH PARADE, LEEDS.
Mines well selected are the best investments, paying from 15 to 30 per cent. on the outlay. They have to OFFER SHARES in most of the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, and are ready to give every information relative to all mining matters.—Dated March 12, 1858.

INVEST AT ONCE, BUT CAUTIOUSLY.—PRICES in the SHARE MARKETS will NOW ADVANCE.—Full information respecting all STOCKS and SHARES may be obtained from T. G. TAYLOR, Sworn Broker for the City of London, 104, King's Arms-yard, London, who will indicate the most safe and profitable investments. No time bargains. References given.

WHEAL CHARLOTTE.—I, JOHN HOSKING, of the town of Marazion, in the county of Cornwall, hereby give notice, that I have REVOKED and DETERMINED (the purchaser having consented) a LICENSE of my LAND given to WHEAL CHARLOTTE ADVENTURERS, in consequence of it not having been worked according to the covenants of the same.

CHOLLACOTT CONSOLS MINE.—FIVE HUNDRED SHARES FOR SALE. No reasonable offer refused.—Apply to Mr. J. C. O'REILLY, 67, Lower Thames-street, E.C.

BULLER AND BASSET UNITED MINES.—From FIVE to ONE HUNDRED SHARES WANTED, at 10s. per share.—Apply, by letter, to "Alpha," 2, South-grove East, Mildmay-park, Stoke Newington-green.
April 9, 1858.

DAVID MUSHET (Second Son of the late eminent Metallurgist), having lost the ample property which his father bequeathed him, through the default of a trustee, and other losses inflicted with reckless determination, SOLICITS his IMMEDIATE FRIENDLY CONTRIBUTIONS of those who value and esteem him the late father's scientific services and discoveries, until his injured son is sufficiently recovered from dangerous illness, caused by heavy trials, to undertake an employment in that branch of metallurgy wherein his late father highly prized his correct acquirements. His kind and esteemed friend, the Rev. Dr. SIMON, of Colford, Gloucestershire, will receive and acknowledge such benevolent contributions.
March 24, 1858.

MINES.—The PROPRIETOR of a very extensive PROPERTY in NORTH WALES is prepared immediately to GRANT a SETT, or SETTS, with the usual reservations, to a COMPANY of RESPONSIBLE ADVENTURERS. The property, which is situated in a district abounding in minerals, has been surveyed by an experienced mining engineer, and most favourably reported on; having no doubt of indications of the existence of lodes of LEAD and COPPER ORE. Portions of the ground have been opened, which can be personally inspected; and the report, with plan annexed, seen, or a copy of the report can be furnished, on application to H. T. RICHARDSON, Esq., Post-office, Bala, North Wales. References required.

WANTED, a PARTNER in a BLAST FURNACE, recently erected in the West of England, and commanding unusual advantages from the proximity of iron ore and coal, which are being obtained at very low rates.—Further particulars, as to capital, &c., may be obtained on application, by letter, to "X. Y. Z.," care of W. E. Chessell, Esq., 5, Queen-square, Bristol.

TO ASSAYERS, AND AMATEUR CHEMISTS.—FOR SALE, a capital BALANCE (by Robinson, of London), 10 in. (divided) beam, with brass and platinum weights, specific gravity pan in a glass case; formerly belonged to the Laboratory of Putney College. Will be sold cheap.—Address, "E. T.," Post-office, near Swindon, Wiltshire.

TO BE SOLD, a bargain, a LUMP of RICH COPPER ORE, weighing about 15 cwt., from a well-known mine.—Apply at 44, High-street, Bloomsbury.

MURCHISON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING WILL SHORTLY BE READY. This number will contain, as usual, the POSITION and PROSPECTS of the principal DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, and also PLANS of the UNDERGROUND WORKINGS of several of the more important concerns, and some SPECIAL REPORTS. Price 1s. At 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZORS, warranted good by the maker, shave well for twelve months without grinding. MAPPIN'S 3s. RAZORS, shave well for three years. MAPPIN'S 3s. RAZORS (suitable for hard or soft beards), shave well for ten years. MAPPIN BROTHERS, QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD; and No. 67, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, LONDON; where the LARGEST STOCK OF CUTLERY in the world is kept.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE & TABLE CUTLERY.—MAPPIN BROTHERS (Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen) are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William Street, London Bridge, contain by far the LARGEST STOCK OF ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the world, which is transmitted direct from their manufactory, QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

	Fiddle Pat.	Double Thread.	King's Pat.	Lilly Pat.
12 Table Forks, best quality	£ 1 18 0	£ 2 14 0	£ 3 0 0	£ 3 12 0
12 Table Spoons, ditto	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks, ditto	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons, ditto	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons, ditto	1 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles, ditto	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon, ditto	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt handle)	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon, ditto	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs, ditto	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers, ditto	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife, ditto	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle, ditto	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 0	1 0 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt), ditto	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0

Complete Service £10 13 10 £15 16 6 £17 13 6 £21 4 6

One Set of Four Corner Plates (forming eight dishes), £8 5s.; One Set of Four Dish Covers (one 20 in., one 18 in., and two 16 in.), £10 10s.; Crust Frame (four glass), 24s.; Full Size Tea and Coffee Service, £9 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, may be had on application. Ord. qual. Medium qual. Best qual.

Two dozen Full Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles, £2 4 0 £3 6 0 £4 12 0
1½ dozen Full Size Cheese ditto 1 4 0 1 14 6 2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers 0 7 6 0 11 0 0 15 6
One Pair Extra Sized ditto 0 8 6 0 12 0 0 16 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers 0 7 6 0 11 0 0 15 6
One Steel for Sharpening 0 3 0 0 4 0 0 6 0

Complete Service £4 16 0 £6 18 6 £9 16 6

Messrs. MAPPIN'S table knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure ivory handles, which not only come in hot water, and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the ivory handles.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William Street, City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

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The watches here exhibited surpass those of any other English manufacturer. Those who cannot personally inspect the extensive and costly stock, should send two stamps for "Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet," containing important information requisite in the purchase of a watch, and from which they can select with the greatest certainty the one adapted to their use. SILVER WATCHES, from 2 to 50 guineas; GOLD WATCHES, from £3 15s. to 100 guineas. Every watch warranted, and sent post paid to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, upon receipt of a remittance. Merchants, shippers, and watch clubs supplied. Watches exchanged or repaired.—Manufactory, 33 and 34, Ladgate-hill, London, E.C. Established 1749.

DENMAN'S WINES FROM SOUTH AFRICA. PORT, SHERRY, &c. TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN. These wines, the produce of a British colony which has escaped the vine disease (the vintage occurring in February may account for the same), are, in consequence, wholesome, and are warranted free from acidity and brandy, and are admitted by Her Majesty's Customs at half duty, hence the low price. A Pint Sample Bottle of each for 24 stamps, bottles included. Packages allowed for when returned.

EXCELLENT BRANDY, Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon, or 30s. per doz. Terms, Cash. Country orders must contain a remittance. Cheques to be crossed "Bank of London." J. L. DENMAN, Wine and Spirit Importer, 63, Fenchurch-street, London; Counting-house, First Door on the Left up Railway-Place.

"Mr. Denman now supplies these wines at 20s. per dozen; and, as it is our rule not to speak in commendation of articles of which we are ignorant, it gives us much pleasure confidently to recommend these wines to our readers."—John Bull, Jan. 17, 1857. "We have taken the trouble to try Mr. Denman's wines, and have also submitted them to several of the clergy, and the opinion formed is that they are worthy of being patronised."—Clerical Journal, Oct. 22, 1857.

THE LONDON WINE COMPANY (LIMITED). 1, PRINCES STREET, REGENT STREET, and 43 and 44, LIME STREET, CITY, SUPPLY PURE WINES at the lowest possible prices.—For example, the champagne 36s. and 38s. per dozen for PALE, GOLDEN, or BROWN SHERRIES, shipped by the celebrated Spanish house Duff Gordon and Co.; FINE FRUIT PORTS, at 38s. and upwards; SPARKLING and CREAMING CHAMPAGNE, direct from the vineyards of Epervay, at 45s. 6d. HENRY ROBERTSON, Manager.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW. No. CCXVIII. will be published on Saturday next.

CONTENTS.
1. Annals of California.
2. The Eastern Church.
3. Thiers' History of the Consulate and the Empire.
4. The Railways of Great Britain.
5. Edgar Allan Poe.
6. The Speeches of Lord Brougham.
7. Buckle's History of Civilisation in England.
8. The Conquest of Oude.
9. The Second Derby Ministry.
London: Longman and Co. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES. Full particulars of the most important Dividend and Progressive Mines will be found in the Fourth Edition of

BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS AN INVESTMENT. Recently published, by J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.S.

Pp. 356; price 3s. 6d., by post 4s.

Mr. Murchison also publishes a QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, giving, at the same time, the Position and Prospects of the Mines at the end of each Quarter, the Dividends Paid, &c. The Review for the Quarter ending the 30th of June, contains a Map of the Great Wheal Vor and Lelant Mining Districts, price 1s. Reliable information and advice will at any time be given by Mr. Murchison, either personally or by letter, at his offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, where copies of the above publications can be obtained.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
Mr. Murchison's new work on British Mines is attracting a great deal of attention, and is considered a very useful publication, and calculated to considerably improve the position of home mine investments.—Mining Journal.
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Persons desirous to invest their capital in mining speculations, will find this work a very useful guide.—Warwick Advertiser.
It is full of carefully compiled and reliable information relative to all the known mines in the United Kingdom.—Sheffield Free Press.
Those interested in mining affairs, or who are desirous of becoming speculators, should obtain and carefully peruse the work.—Monmouth Beacon.
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A very valuable book.—Cornwall Gazette.
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With such a work in print, it would be gross neglect in an investor not to consult it before laying out his capital.—Poole Herald.
Mr. Murchison will be a safe and trustworthy guide, so far as British mines are concerned.—Bath Express.
Of great value to capitalists.—Sunderland Times.
Is deserving the attention of every one who seeks profitable investment of his capital.—Brighton Examiner.
This is really a practical work for the capitalist.—Stockport Advertiser.

THE MONETARY TIMES (Incorporated with the Bankers' Circular, Established 1828), and CHRONICLE OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN FINANCE, FUNDS, BANKS, RAILWAYS, COMMERCE, &c. Edited by HENRY AYRES, Author of "Ayres's Financial Register."

In consequence of the remarkable changes which have occurred in the financial world during the last few years, the proprietor of the "Bankers' Circular and Finance Gazette" has determined upon issuing a publication at more frequent intervals, devoted to the special subjects of finance and commerce, and to place it within the reach of all persons engaged in pursuits of that nature. It is, therefore, purposed to issue, from the 5th day of January, 1858, on the Wednesday and Saturday in each week, the MONETARY TIMES, and to discontinue the present weekly publication. The subjects embraced in this journal will comprise all the principal matters relative to British and Foreign Finance, Banking, and Commerce, the state of the Money Market, with a variety of statistical details in reference to the same, as well as Critical Reviews of Parliamentary Papers, and other Financial Documents.

The MONETARY TIMES will be issued in a convenient folio form, and can be had through any news agent, or of the publisher, 45, Cornhill, London.

Price per copy, 3d. unstampd; per quarter, 6s. 6d. unstampd; 8s. 3d. stampd. Advertisements to be forwarded to the publisher.—Companies, 6d. per line; general, 4d. per line.

THE PATENT REGULATING AIR-DOORS. European and American Steam-Ship Inducement, Gravesend, March 3, 1858. Sir,—Having to leave Southampton at short notice, also with strange hands in the Engine Room, I was not able to devote much time to your PATENT REGULATING AIR-DOORS; yet, as I was obliged to steam round with three instead of four boilers, I am happy to say I WAS ABLE TO STEAM STEADY, with your invention, MUCH BETTER THAN I EVER COULD BEFORE. The smoke was cut off in a few seconds after every change of fuel. Yours, respectfully, C. RICHARDSON, Chief Engineer.

Marine Boiler Certificated, proving increase of steam, ventilation of stoking-rooms, cooling of funnels, and suppression of smoke, may be seen at 1, Fish-street-hill, City, London, E.C., from the *Brigadier, Sir Robert Peel, Lady Jocelyn, Princess Charlotte, Perseus, &c.*; W. B. Lambert, Esq., European and American Steam-Ship Company; Thos. Summers, Esq., Northern Ironworks, Southampton; Jas. Mitchell, Esq., Marine Boiler Works, Deptford; Laing and Stevens, London and Newcastle, &c. And relative to Land Furnaces, from Sir Anthony Rothschild, Messrs. Kohns and Welch, and other leading establishments.

INDUSTRIAL FLOTTILLA. TO STEAM-BOAT BUILDERS AND ENGINEERS.

The Directors of the Seine Railway Company are prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION and DELIVERY IN INDIA OF THE FIRST FORTION of their FLOTTILLA, for the navigation of the Indus between Hyderabad, the upper terminus of the Seine Railway, and Mooltan, the lower terminus of the Panjab Railway. The contract will comprise SIX IRON STEAM-VESSELS, of the following dimensions:—Length 220 ft., breadth 38 ft., depth 6 ft., draught 2 ft. Also, TWELVE CARGO BARQUES, of the following dimensions:—Length 190 ft., breadth 32 ft., depth 8 ft. 6 in., draught 2 ft.

The plans, specifications, and conditions, may be seen at the offices of T. A. YARROW, Esq., the company's consulting engineer, Graham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., on and after Monday, the 5th April. The company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender. W. P. ANDREW, Chairman. THOMAS BURNELL, Sec.

Graham House, Old Broad-street, London, March, 1858.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, &c., VIA EGYPT.

The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and MANILLA, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; and for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, ADEN, and BOMBAY, by their packets leaving Southampton about the 11th and 27th of the month.

For further particulars, apply at the company's offices, No. 123, Leadenhall-street; and at Oriental-place, Southampton.

STEAM UNDER SIXTY DAYS ELIPISED.

The Maseo Polo of this line sailed with the steam-ship ROYAL CHARTER from Melbourne, and arrived in Liverpool eight days before her.

PASSAGE MONEY £14 AND UPWARDS.

BLACK BALL LINE BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS.

Appointed to sail from LIVERPOOL on the 5th of each Month, FOR MELBOURNE.

Forwarding Passengers by Steam to various Ports in AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA.

DONALD M'KAY	2594	5000	MUNDIE	5th May.
GREAT TASMANIA	2140	4500	BREWER	5th June.
SALDANHA	1563	3000	WATTS	5th July.
JAMES BAINE	2515	5000	M'DONNELL..	To follow.
OCEAN CHIEF	1092	2500	BROWN	To follow.
LIGHTNING	2090	4500	BYRNE	To follow.
TH. STEPHENSON	2084	4500	WINKET	To follow.
TH. STEPHENSON	2084	4500	WINKET	To follow.

The above line is composed of the LARGEST, the FINEST, and the FASTEST MERCHANT SHIPS in the WORLD, and have been built by the most celebrated builders of the day, including M'Kay, of Boston. They are commanded by men who have already rendered themselves famous, and their equipments and accommodations are unequalled by any line of ships afloat.

The Black Ball Line has had the distinguished honour of a visit from Her Majesty the Queen, who was most graciously pleased to say that she had no idea there were such magnificent ships in her merchant navy.

Freight and passage, apply to the owners, JAMES BAINE and Co., Liverpool; or to T. M. MACKEY and Co., 2, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

PASSAGE MONEY £14 AND UPWARDS.

WHITE STAR LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS.

Appointed to sail from LIVERPOOL and MELBOURNE, on the 20th and 27th of every month, and forwarding Passengers by Steamers at through rates to ALL PARTS OF AUSTRALIA.

To the consignments of H. T. Wilson and Co., Melbourne.

Ship.	Captain.	Register.	Burthen.	To sail.
GERTRUDE	ROBERTS	1367	4500	April 30.
SIROCCO	THOMPSON	1344	4200	April 27.
RED JACKET	M. H. O'HALLORAN.	2460	5000	—
WHITE STAR	T. C. C. KEE	2320	5000	—
GOLDEN ERA	H. A. BROWN	1556	4200	—
MERMAID	E. DEVEY	1320	4000	—
SHALIMAR	J. H. BROWN	1432	4000	—

The remarkably fast clipper ship GERTRUDE will sail punctually at noon of the 20th April, with a mail, cargo, and passengers. She has made some very rapid passages, and her efficiency is best proved by her having been specially selected by the British Government for war service in the Black Sea, on which duty she was employed for nearly two years. She has a magnificent poop house, 70 ft. long, for second-class passengers, and her between decks are lofty and well lighted.

The magnificent three-decker SINOCRO is the handsomest ship in port, and has made some of the fastest passages on record; her saloons are superbly furnished, and has excellent accommodations for all classes of passengers.

Passengers embark on the 19th and 26th of April.

For freight or passage, apply to H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or to GUNDELAY and Co., agents, 63, Cornhill, London.

BRICKS.—Messrs. OATES and INGRAM inform brick makers

on an extensive scale that their PATENT SOLID BRICK MACHINE is now THOROUGHLY and EFFICIENTLY TESTED, and are prepared to OFFER the following counties to the trade, either by ROYALTY or PURCHASE:—Middlesex, Surrey, Sussex, Essex, Kent, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Oxford, Gloucester, Hertford, Berks, Bucks, Huntingdon, Devon, Cornwall, Dorset, Wilts, Hants, and Isle of Wight.

With this PATENT MACHINE the ordinary surface clay requires no preparation whatever, whilst that of a rocky nature has merely to be passed through rollers in the usual way, and THENCE, WITHOUT ANY TEMPERING, INTO THE MACHINE, FROM WHICH THE BRICKS ARE REMOVED DIRECT TO THE KILN IN A STATE READY FOR BURNING.

The MACHINE is now making upwards of THIRTY BRICKS PER MINUTE at the works of Messrs. KIRK and FARMY, Government contractors, Fort Ebn, near Gosport; and also at the Patent Solid Brick Works of T. WELLS INGRAM, Oldbury, near Birmingham.

Application for orders to see the machine in operation to be made to Messrs. OATES and INGRAM, Bradford-street, Birmingham. Samples of clay may be sent and passed through the machine, and the bricks burnt, or a sample brick will be sent to any party wishing to see one.

BURSTALL'S PATENT BRICK MACHINE.—The attention of makers of bricks and especially FIRE-BRICKS, is called to the above MACHINE for MAKING BRICKS from DRY CLAY, now successfully employed at the London Patent Brick Works, at Northolt, near London; and at the Kinross Pottery Company's Works, at Pool.

This machine makes 10,000 bricks per day of superior quality, equal to facings, at a less cost than common bricks made by hand.

For FIRE-CLAY, this machine is peculiarly adapted, as any amount of granulation can be obtained without any admixture of rough stuff.

For terms and particulars, apply to Mr. GEO. HADLEY, 5, Old Jewry, London; or Mr. BURSTALL (the patentee), Southolt, near London.

MOST IMPORTANT TO COLLIERY OWNERS AND COLLIERY MANAGERS.

HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., GALVANISED IRONWORKS, 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS, beg to call attention to their

IMPROVED SIGNAL BELLS, especially prepared to meet the requirements of the new Act for the Inspection of Coal Mines. It has met with the decided approval of many large colliery owners and managers. SIMPLE, EFFICIENT, and CHEAP. Price 15s., 17s. 6d., and 20s. each.

BYRNAM'S PATENT ARMED PUMPS, for testing the ventilation. Price £12 10s., £3 3s. and £4 4s. each.

STEAM PRESSURE GAUGES, very strong and accurate, £3 and £12 6d. each.

For further information, apply to H. J. MORTON AND CO., 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

FAIRBANK'S IMPROVED PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES, for the use of IRONWORKS, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, WAREHOUSES, STORES, &c.

The most ACCURATE MACHINES in use, and the cheapest.

MACHINES of all sizes, from 1 cwt. to 30 tons, for RAILWAY WAGONS, CARTS, &c.

For prices and all other information, apply to HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., GALVANISED IRONWORKS, 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS.

Patent Asphalted Roofing Felt, Boiler Felt, Galvanised Iron, Mining Stores, &c., in Stock.

CHALLENGE IN PUMPS AND TUBES.—T. C. CLARKSON, Patentee, 55, STAMFORD STREET, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, OFFERS TO DISCHARGE MORE WATER or LIQUID MANURE with ONE of his PATENT PORTABLE PUMPS than any FOUR PUMPS now used by the agriculturist; the men to carry the pumps were required and work them each.

PUMPS, and AIR and WATER-TIGHT TUBES for VENTILATING MINES, or CONDUCTING WATER, any length or diameter, without joints. A pair of pumps to be seen at work at the above address.

THOS. GEMMELL and CO., WIRE ROPE MANUFACTURERS, WORKS, FIRHILL ROAD, SPRINGBANK, GLASGOW.

WAREHOUSES.—Finniston Quay, Glasgow; 10, King-street, Liverpool; 43, Marischal-street, Aberdeen; 46, Osborn-street, Hull.

For terms and all other information, apply to HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

GEORGE OUTRIM, Liverpool-road, Stoke-upon-Trent.

ISAAC NAYLER, Didsdale, near Dudley.

J. WADDINGTON, 109, Millgate, Wigan.

THOMAS REID, 35, Quay-side, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

THE CARDIFF PRESERVED COAL AND COKE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated pursuant to the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1855. Capital £200,000, in 4000 shares of £5 each.—Paid up in full at the time of subscription.

REGISTERED OFFICE.—BLACKWELL, CARDIFF.

SECRETARY.—Mr. George Ashurst.

A manufactory is now erected at Blackwell, Cardiff, and the manufacture and sale of the material commenced.

The patent has been undertaken to manage the works of the company, without remuneration for his time and experience, until dividends at the rate of £10 per cent. per annum are paid to the shareholders. A stipulation to this effect is incorporated in the Articles of Association, which may be seen at the office of the company by persons desirous of subscribing for shares.—a small number only remain on sale.

Specimens may be seen, every information obtained, and references given, at the office of the company, Blackwell, Cardiff. Mr. GEORGE ASHURST, secretary, to the applications for shares should be made. Specimens are also deposited and information obtained from—

Messrs. W. and G. RICHARDSON, 70, Cornhill, London.

Capt. HARRISON, 68, Cornhill, London.

CHARLES ROSS, Esq., Exchange-street, Liverpool.

Messrs. BARNARD, THOMAS, and Co., Albion Chambers, Bristol.

Messrs. RICHARD COY and SOY, Swansea and Cardiff.

HARVEY GARDNER, Esq., Neath.

Capt. PAAR, Jerusalem Subscription Rooms, Cornhill, London.

The material manufactured by this company possesses the following advantages:—

1. It is from 8 to 12 per cent. stronger than any coal from which it may be made.

2. One HUNDRED and FIFTY-TWO TONS can be stowed on board ship in the space required for 100 tons of coal.

3. The blocks are of uniform size and weight (56 lbs. each), and they become harder and make a more enduring fire after the lapse of ten or twelve months than when newly made.

SNOW BROOK (PLINLIMMON) SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £2000, in 4000 shares of £5 each.

This company is being formed under the Limited Liability Act, 1856, for the purpose of working the valuable lodes of silver-lead ore discovered by Capt. Reynolds of Llanidloes, situated at Snow Brook, at the base of Plinlimmon, in the county of Montgomery. (See the Times and Mining Journal of the 27th March, 1856.)

Upwards of one-half of the capital has been already paid.

Detailed prospectuses will shortly be issued; and, in the meantime, further information may be obtained from the secretary of the proposed company, Mr. ALAN WILSON, 32, Downgate-hill, E.C., where specimens of the ores may be seen.

TREGAROCK SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

In 6000 shares. Conducted on the "Cost-Book System."

This mine is in the parish of St. Teath, on the north coast of Cornwall, in a district abounding with lodes, under the most favourable circumstances for producing large quantities of silver-lead ore, the stratum being a light coloured, soft, and highly crystallised clay-slate, or mica, accompanied with elvan courses.

The sett is very extensive, being upwards of a mile in length, and contains three lodes, showing the probability of a junction eastward, and can be worked 50 fathoms deep by the present adit levels, profitably, and without the aid of machinery.

The mine is advantageously situated as regards a shipping port, and it has already been partially worked by two or three companies, but at times when lead was very high its great value. Former trials, however, have been for the most part confined to the western portion of the sett, leaving the eastern ground untried, except by an adit level driven on one of the lodes for a distance of about 170 fms., which opened out good bunches of lead in the back and bottom of the said driving.

That such ore ground will now admit of being profitably worked, and to such an extent as to ensure for the present company a permanently remunerative mine for a comparatively very small outlay, there cannot be a doubt. It is intended to continue the driving of the deep adit level, and communicate the same with a shaft driven eastward; and from the improved character of the lode for the last 70 fms. driving, it is to be very confidently calculated that greater and more important discoveries will yet be made eastward, to add to the present valuable resources of the mine. The lead is of first rate quality, producing about 50 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore.

The ground is very easy for sinking and driving, and there is water sufficient for all the purposes of dressing; and it can also be rendered available for a grider, which will be the only machinery immediately required for returning and making movable the lead ore already laid open and standing for 50 fms. high, as already explained. It is, therefore, estimated that for about £200 only this mine can be made a permanently profitable investment.

Appended are reports which can be relied on, and the mine is open to the inspection of any other agent.

Application for shares, of £1 each, to be made to Mr. W. E. COMBING, mining office, Tavistock, who is also disposed to treat for the sale of

GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND

ECONOMY IN COLLIERY OPERATIONS—USE OF GAS.

LIGHTING RAILWAY TRAINS WITH GAS.

There is quite as much honour in rendering a crude idea practically useful as in making a discovery and being unable to carry it out; and I think if Mr. Thompson endeavours to improve upon the American idea, instead of inventing new and complicated schemes of his own, he will work more satisfactorily to himself, and more to the advantage of the public at large.—April 5. T. J. C.

PORT PHILLIP GOLD MINING COMPANY.

It is all very well to state now, at the eleventh hour, after wasting all the capital and running into debt to boot, that things are at length being arranged as they ought to be; but the question is, Why has Mr. Bland been permitted to expend from 20,000 to 25,000, in machinery and different systems, which were well known to some of the directors at least to be worthless? Why did not the directors request Mr. Bland to apply the best and cheapest machinery, &c., in the first instance, and thus avoid losing the large amount of money spent in worthless appliances?

These questions demand serious consideration, more especially if this mismanagement and misapprehension have led to the ruin of the company. It is to be wondered at that so much dissatisfaction and want of confidence is shown at meetings when shareholders see their money so inconsiderately thrown away, and no attempt whatever made to prevent it, but, on the contrary, a persistence in the same line of conduct?

P.S.—The pressed successful results of the Mariquita Mines are owing principally to their being carried on by practical men in a regular systematic manner, and the being left to do their duties, and not interrupted by inexperienced and over-official persons. The best establishment of this company, which is now producing about \$25,000 per month, at a cost of about \$10,000, would not be worth two years' purchase were the directors to make such appointments as above alluded to; whereas, if they were to employ practical men, and a competent superintendent to be assisted by any other than a practical man, they will ensure harmony in the establishment and permanent prosperity to their proceedings.—E. H.

THE LANDSLIP AT WHITBY.

I know, Sir, your readiness at all times to afford facilities for really good practical reasons would induce you to publish a detailed account of this misfortune. It is gratifying to find the company are not discouraged by the untoward event, but rise up-spirior to their loss, with a determination to overcome mishaps. Such conduct is safe to be rewarded, if economy be practised, and wisdom sit at their councils; practical proof of which will be afforded by publishing particulars. I do not mean of the state of their circumstances, but of the cause of the mishap, which repeat, would be a salutary constraint on it. It did not, I presume, originate in any equally destructive failure we experienced, in case elicited, and prevention rendered perfect: where such a desideratum is so easily attainable it should be done.—April 8. Geo.

NORTH TAVY MINE.

Capt. PHILLIPS, of Wheel Zion, Nov. 24, 1857, writes—North Lode: The smalls produce 1 cwt. to the ton; a stone, 1 cwt. 3 qrs. to the ton; a stone from pile at surface 1 cwt. 6 qr. 14 lbs. to the ton; smalls from ditto, 16 lbs. to the ton; a stone of pebbles 1 cwt. 12 qrs. to the ton.

and muddle, *nil*. Average, 2½ cwt. to 100 sacks.

JAMES HARVEY, Tavistock, March 5, 1858.—No. 1, 7½ per cent. for white tin; No. 2, 3½ per cent. for ditto; No. 3, 3½ per cent. for ditto; No. 4, 3 per cent. for ditto.

JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., London, March 13, 1858.—No. 1, 11½ per cent. for white tin; No. 2, 4½ per cent. for ditto; No. 3, 4½ per cent. for ditto; No. 4, 9½ per cent. for ditto.

Several other assays have been made with various results.

N. ANTHONY, the Union Tin Smelting Works, March 9, 1858, writes—"The lead stone produced at the rate of 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 2 lbs. of black tin to the ton of stuff, worth 67½ per ton; No. 2 produced 1 cwt. 0 qr. 4 lbs. In the ton, worth 66½ per ton. These are well-looking samples, cleaned as well as fire and water can clean them. This is a very cheap tin to return, as it will calcine very fast, as the waste being very little after calcining, no tin ore can clean with less expense; but you must calcine all your

I do not think that all the authorities above mentioned can be mistaken, and, therefore, until it is proved to the contrary, I for one shall believe that our agents' reports are to be depended on.

EDWARD S. CODD, Rep.

AUSTRALIAN MINERALS.—We have again this week to announce arrival of two more vessels in the port of London with minerals from our Australian possessions. The *Vimiera*, from Sydney, brings upwards of 500 bags of copper ore and the *Lady Anne* has 200 tons of silver and lead ore, the produce of a private mine in South Australia, in addition to a large quantity of copper ore from the same colliery.

After the usual preliminary proceedings

The Government presented a summary of the following facts in an abstract: The shareholders had met there for the sixth time, according to annual custom, since the reconstitution of the company in 1853. The business of the day would be to elect directors and to receive the report of the directors, but the meeting being adjourned, the shareholders offered themselves for re-election; as well as two auditors. From the latter, of which they had in their hands, it would be seen they had a nett balance of 25,831 fr. 90 c. applicable to a dividend. The sum of 41517.15s. 2d. had been written off the expenses of the company, and the sum of 10,000 fr. had been written off the expenses of the shipments for the last three or four months of the year had been comparatively small and the accounts show a very large amount of rails sold but not delivered; had the

been shipped, the negro people would have been fully equal to those of the previous years. But this trading arrangement was not found to be so suspenseful amount. The same way of taking stock, the works as well as in London, together with the accounts, has been performed and reported upon in the same satisfactory manner as in the previous year. They were in the habit of paying cash for all they had, with the exception of copper ore, and this was done in bills at 30 days' sight; and they had no bills, either foreign or home, under discount. The works were now in good repair, and much had been done in the present year, which was charged in the accounts before them the sum of 3756*l*. 1*8s*. 11*d*. has been written off for the outlay on account of works for the previous years, while the sum of 175*8s*. has been added to the amount for the restoration, and a small sum for the purchase of land, and the effect of this amount will be written off in the same manner as purchased previously. On the church and school fund there still remains a debt of 1993*8s*. 3*7d*. Previous to the church being built there was only accommodation for 300 people, while the population of the parish was 7000. There were about 150 children who attended at the school; there is, besides, an adult school in the evening, and the church accommodates a growing congregation. In conclusion, the court recommended that a dividend of 7½ per cent. to the preference shareholders, and 1 per cent. to the stockholders, should be declared, one-half payable April 27, the remaining moiety Dec. 27. They had no regret in the result of the year, and the court, the same day, owing to ill health, and this morning they had received a note from M. Whetman, the other, stating that, from indisposition and the inclement state of the weather, he was unable to attend the meeting.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Charles Frewer) read the report of Mr. Whatman, of which the following is an abstract:—

The accounts had been examined. In the balance before them they would perceive a sum of £250,000 consolidated stock; this arises from an allotment of £100,000 to a seripholder of the old company, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Parliament. The sum of 3756*s.* 18*s.* 11*d.* has been discharged out of the revenue of the year, and a further outlay of 1753*s.* has been made, which will be spread over a period of three years, for the erection of new offices, mills, and boilers. All other details of the liabilities have been charged to the respective departments, while the total assets of the year are 803*s.* 9*s.* 11*d.*, which have been appropriated to lay charges saved at the general meeting, in 1856. The court had thought proper, owing to the commercial disasters of last year, to make provision for bad and doubtful debts, for which purpose a sum of 415*s.* had been carried to a suspense account, and the surplus of 1854, 3*s.* had debts had been recovered. On the school and church fund there was

speech from the Governor, and it must be satisfactory and pleasing to the shareholders to find that during the late disastrous crisis their court had so well managed the affairs. He should propose that a dividend of 7½ per cent. to the shareholders, and 1 per cent. to the stockholders, should be declared; the one moiety payable April and the other Oct. 27.—This was seconded by MR. MARILLIEN.

MR. ROCKLAND thought that from the balance they held in hand the court could very well be able to give to the shareholders a dividend to the motion of the court, and that if the shareholders were not satisfied with the motion of the court, they should be able to give to the shareholders a dividend to the motion of the court, and that if the shareholders were not satisfied with the motion of the court, they should be able to give to the shareholders a dividend to the motion of the court.

Mr. LAURIE said he considered circumstances warranted the opinion of Mr. Riekan and he should, therefore, support his amendment.

Mr. HAZLEWOOD thought that if the shareholders looked at their position in a right light they would have cause to congratulate themselves. They had safely passed through the late commercial crisis. He did not know of many large establishments which had declared a dividend. Had the stock been delivered they would probably have had bad calls. About 300,000 had passed through their hands, and they would be in the suspension of the business when their might have placed 14,000 - 15,000 - out. It was not of much importance, and 7500. would be a very small amount to divert 300,000 people.

After a desultory discussion, Mr. RICKARDS said that if it was the feeling of the meeting he would withdraw his amendment.—The original motion was then put and carried. Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart., was then re-elected Governor; Capt. Charles Bosquet, R.N., Messrs. William Gilbertson and John Pierce Kennard, members of the Court of Assistants; and Messrs. Alex. Beattie and Wm. Godfrey Whatman auditors. Mr. RICE enquired how the stocks were taken?

Mr. Rigo observed he perceived that in 1857 the church and school fund was over 21000. 13s. 1d.; this in 1858 had only been reduced to 19937. 3s. 7d. He thought the shareholders had promised to subscribe; in fact, he thought it was compulsion on them to do so.

Mr. HAZLEWOOD said there were a great many shareholders who had promised the last meeting to subscribe, but he imagined when the dividend was paid to them they had forgotten it.

Mr. Young, the solicitor, said the only thing he could complain of in the management of the company was, that they did not have sufficient legal expenses; in fact there were none this year.

Mr. CORTHOEN remarked that the debt on the school fund was a reproach to shareholders, and he thought it incumbent on the proprietary that this state of things should not exist.

Mr. GILBERTSON said, with regard to the stocks, they were first most carefully taken by him, they were then scrutinised by the audit committee, and afterwards by the auditors: and if the stocks were not carefully taken every year they would be liable to be taken in any other year.

to great mistakes. With regard to the church and school fund, he deeply regretted the debt had not been liquidated, as he was convinced that on the moral training of their people to a great extent the dividends depended. He held in his hands a report of the diocesan inspector: from this it would be seen that, according to the examination of the Cwm Avon boys, out of 13 heads they had answered 11 in a satisfactory manner, whilst those at Bridgend only 1 out of 13, and Merthyr 1. Education in the schools was religious but not sectarian: they had Bible instruction

Mr. HAZLEWOOD said they had wanted new officers, the others being in a very ruinous state; and although he could not compliment Mr. Gilbertson on the architect he must say those he had built were most commodious, and in every way fit for

Mr. KING observed that he was excessively satisfied with the result of the day's proceedings, and the clear manner in which the taking of the stocks had been explained left nothing to be desired. He thought they ought not to separate without passing a vote of thanks to their Governor.

self, it must be distributed amongst the court. They were under great obligation to their managing assistant at Cwm Avon, who had the greatest work and the arduous labour to perform. They had that day re-elected him Governor; and he that in the next three years they should be in a still more prosperous condition at the present meeting.—This terminated the proceedings.

NEW GRANADA COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company at Gresham House, on Tuesday.—Mr. CHARLES JOHNSTON in the chair.

Mr. BREFFIT (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the report, from which the following is condensed :—

From the testimony of Mr. [redacted] it is established that after the close of the fiscal year 1967, the [redacted] was not expected to be completed until the first quarter of 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642,

by the account now submitted of the costs and returns, irrespective of the other expenses in Medellin and London from January to April, and May to December, inclusive, showing for the former period a loss of 1965 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2s. 7d., and for the latter a surplus of 4372 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9s. 6d. If the works referred to while in course of construction at the occasion of a loss, when completed they increased the returns far beyond the amounts. This remark applies especially to the tramway, which has completely answered its purpose of keeping the large mill fairly employed by the regular supply

mineral. The efficiency in the returns for the earlier months rests chiefly on Frontino, and as nearly the whole of the Frontino returns were cut off, as explained, by the stoppage of the 30-head stampmill, to this circumstance, coincidental in its kind, must mainly be ascribed the losses incurred from the month of January to April. With the completion of the tramway, and of sundry extensive alterations in the mill, the interruption came to an end, while the substance

character of the work done leaves no room for apprehending any material page of the stamps again for a considerable time. The furnaces, after tedious days, are at length completed. By their means the Fronto gold is now melted the mine, and risk and expense thereby saved. With respect to the outlay upon various improvements at Fronto, amounting altogether to about 3300*l*., that of having been for works which have added to the value of the property, and by v

its future revenue will be permanently increased, has been charged to the capital account of the mine. The works, indeed, were necessary to its fair development could not be avoided; henceforth, however, it will be the policy of the directors as far as possible, not to lay out capital until at least their present works are tested. There is yet room for a considerable expansion of the regular operation Frontino, as the extent of the lode laid open for working is sufficient to employ

ral more hands, while the mills can easily reduce the additional amount of mill obtained. With reference to the Grapera lodge, on the Frontino property, of mention has been made in previous reports, although the finances of the company are not at present such as to admit of its immediate development into a source of revenue; the directors feel confident, from its known extent and richness, that it will hereafter prove a valuable aid to the company's resources. In concluding, the directors only to add that proceeding as they have recently done, their works mostly completed, and with a steady determination to press to the utmost all further out-

Name of Mine.	Aver. per ton.	Name of Mine.	Aver. per ton.
Trink's Ore	£34 8 0	West Providence	£ 3 11 0
Trumbler and St. Aubyn	21 14 10	Pein an-drea	5 10 6
Truff's Regulus	12 6 0	Dolcoath	5 8 0
West Pat	11 14 0	North Frances	5 8 6
Troilworth	10 7 10	Old Tolgus	5 8 6
Wheel Kitty	10 3 11	Hawkmoor	5 5 0
Wheel Henry	10 11 0	West Craggy	5 5 0
Wheel John	9 8 3	Wheel Laria	5 3 0
Wheel Charlotte	9 6 0	Kenegney	5 2 0
Camborne Consoles	9 4 6	Virtuous Lady	5 3 2
Cavennall	9 4 0	North Unity	5 0 0
East Rosewame	9 3 0	Craig Brawse	4 18 6
North Downs	9 3 6	Camborne Veon	4 18 6
Halamaning	8 14 0	Wheel Guskus	4 17 6
Wheel Polmar	8 5 0	Concealed Mines	4 16 6
Midland	8 5 0	Wheel Upl	4 16 6
East Alfred	8 5 0	East Wheel Leisure	4 15 6
St. Aubyn and Grylls	8 1 6	Wheel Zion	4 12 6
Fock Works Regulus	7 18 6	Lady Bertha	4 12 6
Wheel Mary Great Consoles	7 15 3	Tywarnehalls	4 11 6
Treitl	7 12 0	Devon and Courtenay	4 9 0
Wheel Agar	7 5 0	North Pool	4 1 6
East Tolgus	7 5 0	Crook's	4 1 6
East Tolgus	7 2 1	Wheel Grylls	3 4 0
Treharrh	6 19 3	Rosewame Consoles	3 3 0
Wheel Mary	6 18 6	Wheel Henry	3 3 0
Wheel Emily	6 11 3	Trevisky	3 3 0
East Basset	6 7 8	Trethellan	3 18 6
West Grenville	6 7 6	West Trefus	2 11 6
West Grinlis	6 7 6	Snake-bait	2 9 0
Wells Park and Park	6 4 9	Wheel Grey	2 9 0
North Bussy	5 17 6	Nanliles	2 4 0
Bay's Ore	5 16 9	Great Sheba	1 16 6
West Prosper	5 13 0	Wheel Comfort	1 3 0
Wheel Harriett	5 13 0	Stray Park	0 19 6

GENERAL RESULT.			
Copper mines enumerated, producing ores worth between--			
\$1 and \$24 per ton	1	\$25 to \$30	7
\$1 and \$24 per ton	1	\$25 to \$30	7
\$25 to \$30	5	\$31 to \$35	13
\$31 to \$35	3	\$36 to \$40	10
\$36 to \$40	3	\$41 to \$45	5
\$41 to \$45	1	\$46 to \$50	5
\$46 to \$50	4	\$51 to \$55	3
\$51 to \$55	3	\$56 to \$60	2
\$56 to \$60	3	\$61 to \$65	2
\$61 to \$65	5	\$66 to \$70	2
\$66 to \$70	2	\$71 to \$75	1
\$71 to \$75	2	\$76 to \$80	1
\$76 to \$80	1	\$81 to \$85	1
\$81 to \$85	1	\$86 to \$90	1
\$86 to \$90	1	\$91 to \$95	1
\$91 to \$95	1	\$96 to \$100	1
\$96 to \$100	1	\$101 to \$105	1
\$101 to \$105	1	\$106 to \$110	1
\$106 to \$110	1	\$111 to \$115	1
\$111 to \$115	1	\$116 to \$120	1
\$116 to \$120	1	\$121 to \$125	1
\$121 to \$125	1	\$126 to \$130	1
\$126 to \$130	1	\$131 to \$135	1
\$131 to \$135	1	\$136 to \$140	1
\$136 to \$140	1	\$141 to \$145	1
\$141 to \$145	1	\$146 to \$150	1
\$146 to \$150	1	\$151 to \$155	1
\$151 to \$155	1	\$156 to \$160	1
\$156 to \$160	1	\$161 to \$165	1
\$161 to \$165	1	\$166 to \$170	1
\$166 to \$170	1	\$171 to \$175	1
\$171 to \$175	1	\$176 to \$180	1
\$176 to \$180	1	\$181 to \$185	1
\$181 to \$185	1	\$186 to \$190	1
\$186 to \$190	1	\$191 to \$195	1
\$191 to \$195	1	\$196 to \$200	1
\$196 to \$200	1	\$201 to \$205	1
\$201 to \$205	1	\$206 to \$210	1
\$206 to \$210	1	\$211 to \$215	1
\$211 to \$215	1	\$216 to \$220	1
\$216 to \$220	1	\$221 to \$225	1
\$221 to \$225	1	\$226 to \$230	1
\$226 to \$230	1	\$231 to \$235	1
\$231 to \$235	1	\$236 to \$240	1
\$236 to \$240	1	\$241 to \$245	1
\$241 to \$245	1	\$246 to \$250	1
\$246 to \$250	1	\$251 to \$255	1
\$251 to \$255	1	\$256 to \$260	1
\$256 to \$260	1	\$261 to \$265	1
\$261 to \$265	1	\$266 to \$270	1
\$266 to \$270	1	\$271 to \$275	1
\$271 to \$275	1	\$276 to \$280	1
\$276 to \$280	1	\$281 to \$285	1
\$281 to \$285	1	\$286 to \$290	1
\$286 to \$290	1	\$291 to \$295	1
\$291 to \$295	1	\$296 to \$300	1
\$296 to \$300	1	\$301 to \$305	1
\$301 to \$305	1	\$306 to \$310	1
\$306 to \$310	1	\$311 to \$315	1
\$311 to \$315	1	\$316 to \$320	1
\$316 to \$320	1	\$321 to \$325	1
\$321 to \$325	1	\$326 to \$330	1
\$326 to \$330	1	\$331 to \$335	1
\$331 to \$335	1	\$336 to \$340	1
\$336 to \$340	1	\$341 to \$345	1
\$341 to \$345	1	\$346 to \$350	1
\$346 to \$350	1	\$351 to \$355	1
\$351 to \$355	1	\$356 to \$360	1
\$356 to \$360	1	\$361 to \$365	1
\$361 to \$365	1	\$366 to \$370	1
\$366 to \$370	1	\$371 to \$375	1
\$371 to \$375	1	\$376 to \$380	1
\$376 to \$380	1	\$381 to \$385	1
\$381 to \$385	1	\$386 to \$390	1
\$386 to \$390	1	\$391 to \$395	1
\$391 to \$395	1	\$396 to \$400	1
\$396 to \$400	1	\$401 to \$405	1
\$401 to \$405	1	\$406 to \$410	1
\$406 to \$410	1	\$411 to \$415	1
\$411 to \$415	1	\$416 to \$420	1
\$416 to \$420	1	\$421 to \$425	1
\$421 to \$425	1	\$426 to \$430	1
\$426 to \$430	1	\$431 to \$435	1
\$431 to \$435	1	\$436	

THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM, AND THE LIMITED LIABILITY ACT

51a.—In your Journal of March 27 there appears a letter from Mr. N. Ennor, which I do not suppose will have much weight generally, but it may mislead some people whose knowledge of the subject is as "limited as your correspondent's." In the same paper there is an account of a case brought before the Lord Mayor, from which it seems that the pursuers and agents of cost-book mines do not come within the provisions of the recent Act, passed for punishing those officials who present accounts intended calculated to defraud or mislead the shareholders and the public, inasmuch as it is thought that such concerns are not "public" companies in a strictly legal sense. If this view is correct, the sooner the law is altered the better, and until it is so it will be one reason why I object to the Cost-book System. I have repeatedly seen attempts to deceive the public, by assertion that such and such a company was under the Cost-book System, "which," it is said by such worthies, "limits the liability of the shareholders to the amount of their shares," and such appears to be your correspondent's view. Mr. Ennor says, "In well conducted mines, with honest pursuers—two-monthly meetings, and openly shown accounts, the shareholders have nothing to risk from liability but their own, which is the calls to be paid up in fair time." What does your correspondent mean by "openly shown accounts"? Does he mean the sort of accounts laid before the adventurers by almost every pursuer in Cornwall, and which was referred to before the Lord Mayor as the "common practice" in Cornwall? This "practice" is to bring forward the balance from the previous meeting, take credit for the full call then made, and debit the full costs since (labour and merchants' bills), showing a balance for or against the adventurers. Now what would be the "facts" in nine cases out of ten if the books were openly shown? Why, that not only had not all the last call been received, but that previous ones were also in arrear, and that accounts debited on the other side had not been paid. The Lord Mayor truly remarked that if he, as a stranger, attended the meeting, he would naturally conclude that all the accounts charged had been settled, and yet it appears that although he might have paid up all his calls he would run the risk of finding a writ at home for one of those very accounts. These are no assumptions, but they apply to the accounts of almost every Cornish pursuer. Whatever advantages the Cost-book System may have possessed years ago, when mines were worked almost entirely by local adventurers, there are quiet inapplicable now, when there is not a mining company in which there are not shareholders scattered over the kingdom, with whom it is impossible to attend the meetings, and many of whom, indeed, are clerical men, or quite private people, who are not inclined to attend meetings, but who are *bona fide* investors; trusting to the proper conducting of the concerns in which they are interested. Mr. Ennor says those who do not pay can be sued by the merchants; but suppose they are not worth suing, and the calls and expenses are both lost? This brings me to notice another point in your correspondent's letter, and that is the uncontrolled manner in which any one ("a Jack Straw man," as he says) can enter a cost-book company. This is one of the banes of the "system." It is the main cause of the abandonment of many a promising mine, to the loss and injury of the good shareholders. I know it deters many capitalists from joining such companies. The forfeiture of shares affords no remedy, it throws the burden of carrying on the operations upon a few, who then bear the liability of a larger share than they intended or calculated for. The power of relinquishment is but a poor consolation to the person who has invested in the undertaking because he had a good opinion of it, and who still believes it will turn out well if properly developed, but who, to protect himself from the faults of others, is compelled to withdraw. Besides this power to relinquish and claim the share of the plant and materials affords opportunity for great abuse, for it enables jobbers to run down a concern when the market is flat, buy up the shares quietly, and then to relinquish, claiming more than they paid for the shares. I have heard of this being attempted, if not done, and the principal companies now very properly provide in their rules that a person relinquishing cannot claim a share of the materials.

Mr. Ennor asks, "what can be fairer" than the views he expresses and considers the law as he propounds it a "wholesome" one. No under the Cost-book System (and this cannot be too generally known) each shareholder is liable for the *whole* debts of the company—is liable, in fact, not only for his own share, but for that of those who cannot, or, will not pay. I ask, is this fair? The very knowledge of this law makes the merchants more indifferent, and induces them to go on supplying the pursuer for a considerable time without payment, thus removing facilities for pledging the credit of individual adventurers, who should not be the case.

On the other hand, shareholders in companies under the Limited Liability Act are liable only to the company, and that only for the amount of their subscriptions. They cannot be sued by a creditor at all. This is fair, and if there is the power to choose who shall be partners so much the better. I think a joint-stock company should be able to do this much as any private partnership can. It is a great advantage if they can. If a certain number of persons join together to carry out any object, each does so on the faith of the others, and he has a right to object

capital, they firmly believe that they shall bring the undertaking, ere long, into a permanently remunerative state.

The profit and loss account for the year ending Dec. 31, 1887, is as follows:—

Balance from last account	£209 10 5
Frontino revenue, net profit	2853 8 11
Bolivia	723 16 0
Commission on sale of gold	23 3 6
To direction for 1886	\$ 300 0 0
London office expenses, &c., 1887	999 7 7
Medellin expenses	1741 1 7
Interest account	131 4 11
Loss on gold purchases	0 14 10= 2812 1 11
Balance for net profit	£1086 16 11

The mining costs and returns for the year 1887 showed:—First four months, Jan. to April, cost, 30855. 4s. 3d.; returns, 30204. 1s. 7d.; last eight months, May to Dec., cost, 7844. 10s. 9d.; returns, 12,317. 0s. 3d.; total for the 12 months—Cost, 10,929. 14s. 11d.; returns, 14,321. 1s. 10d.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said that although they had made considerable progress in the improvements at the mines they were not yet able to show any balance actually in cash sufficient to pay dividends, which was explained by the second paragraph in the report, which stated that, owing to the construction of certain works, the mill at Frontino ceased working during nearly the whole of the first four months of the year; and with regard to those works they had many difficulties to contend with, such as the trouble in that country of conveying materials to the mines from want of roads, the great loss of time in transit, &c. They had also lost both time and money by the mismanagement of their former engineer, who was well known had greatly neglected his duties. They had also suffered from having inexperienced hands in such a country, and to confirm this he would refer to the construction of the large mill. The company started to put up the best work for the benefit of the shareholders, but the mill was built so large that they were unable to supply it fully with mineral, in consequence of the narrowness of the adit, which was continually getting stopped up, and they were only working fifteen days out of the month, with the same expenses going on. However, they had now completed a tramway, which enabled them to keep the mill working the whole of the 30 days. In the old way of working they had no furnaces, and a considerable part of the mineral was allowed to go to waste. They had now constructed furnaces, and, although the two alterations—the tramway and furnaces—had cost a great deal of money, they had already proved a great benefit to the concern. They had never got the mine into a proper working condition until May last, since which time they had been making a profit of about 5000. a month; and he thought he might congratulate them. They were going on so well last spring that the board contemplated calling a meeting to suggest winding-up the concern, but letters received from the engineer entreated them not to come to that determination until after the month of May, and it was satisfactory to find that what he had said was the truth; and even the eight months, notwithstanding the excellent results, were hardly to be considered as a fair test, because, during that period, two accidents had occurred from want of experienced mechanics, who had now been sent from the country. From the Bolivia Mine they did not expect very good results at present from want of water, but it promised to yield well when that defect was remedied. However, they were determined not to lay out any more money until their present works were fairly tested. (Hear.) He (the Chairman) would now be happy to answer any questions.

A PROPRIETOR wished to know if any of the item cash on loan 30000. was paid off? The CHAIRMAN was glad to inform the meeting that 10000. was paid off, and another 10000. would be paid off during the present month. (Cheers.) In answer to further questions, he (the Chairman) said the debt due to the company were considered good; in fact, they had no objection to the principal portion of the loan.

Mr. COXWOLD wished to know whether they could calculate upon a continuance of the profit of 5000. a month, and that they had got to the limit of the extraordinary expenses, as he was under a little apprehension that these extraordinary expenses had not ceased?

The CHAIRMAN said he had always endeavoured to check them as much as possible, and there had been, so to speak, a running fight between the board and engineer, but they had brought him to understand that all serious amounts must be stopped. There might be still something not quite completed, but he thought the outlay would be so small that it would not interfere with the profits. They would endeavour to the utmost of their power to keep down all expenses.

The resolution adopting the report and accounts was then unanimously adopted, the retiring directors and auditors re-elected, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

The Pontigbaud Mining Company have reports from Capt. Richards to April 1.—Rouge: The 130 metre level has been driven south of St. Mary's shaft, on the St. George's lode, 20 metres, and, for that length, has laid open a stoping ground. We are now about to commence a rise in the back of this level to communicate with the 50. for ventilation, and for facilitating the working of the level; owing to this the level will be idle for a month or two, but there is not sufficient air; more than one ore to work at present. The 40 metre level, south of St. Peter's, on St. Mark's lode, is looking kindly, and producing occasional stones of ore. The Emile Lode has been cut through in the 40, about 30 metres south of St. Peter's shaft, where it is 8 ft. wide, ore throughout; we have set the level to drive south from the cross-cut, and estimate the end to be worth 3 tons of ore per fm. The adit level, north and south of St. Peter's cross-cut, has extended about 20 metres through a good course of ore; the north end is (turned) out 3 tons of ore per fm., and the south end 3 tons per fm. The 20 metre level, south from Agnes' shaft, is now in a porphyry, which has been somewhat disordered the last, but having had a good course of ore against the porphyry, we have no doubt of finding it equal in value in a few days, as the fault is small. The 20 metre level, north of the same shaft, is still in a good course of ore; we estimate it to be worth upwards of 5 tons of ore per fm.; this level will be holed to the winze sunk from the adit level during the present month, which will lay open this fine piece of ground for stoping. The deep adit level, south from Agnes' shaft, is not producing ore to value at present; we have 23 metres more to drive this level to get paralling with the winze sinking in the bottom of the stollon, on the side lode; that winze is now down 14½ metres, and, for that depth, has laid open a good lode; we have not seen the eastern part of the lode in the winze, but the part carried (3½ ft.) has produced 2 tons of ore per fm., from top to bottom, and continues the same. We have now 28 metres stoping in this mine; the ore broken by them with the ore from the levels will make good returns, and I may venture to state that Roure never looked so prosperous as at present.—Rouge: The 80 metre level, north from John's shaft, is looking a little more promising, and producing a little ore; we have now set a rise in the back of the level to come up under the run of ore driven through in the 60, and we hope to shortly lay open some stoping ground. There is no change in any other part of this mine. The spirit of tribute is still high, and the pitches are looking just as they have been for several months past.—Mocun: Taylor's engine-shaft has been sunk about 3 metres under the 40, and the sinking-lift is fixed. The 40 metre level, south from shaft, is not producing ore to value at present; the same level north is still kindly, and worth ½ ton of ore per fm.; we have already laid open a good piece of ore ground in this level north and south of the shaft, 50 metres long, which far exceeds in value anything before seen on that lode, being well defined, we have great hopes of the mine doing well in depth. We have 15 metres working by 20 metres in the back of the 20 and 40 metre levels; the stopes with the ore from the levels are giving us good returns from this mine also.—PRALAT: The 50 metre level south, on the Amantine lode, has been resumed, and is looking promising, and we hope soon to get this level under the ore ground driven through in the 30. The 30 metre level south, on the Amantine lode, is producing 5 cwt. of ore per fm., and the ground is well for driving. Our stopes and pitches throughout the mine are looking tolerably well. Our dressing for March has exceeded our expectations; we have weighed off to the smelting works 500 tons of dry ore.

The Worthing Mining Company have reports to Jan. 30, from which the following is extracted:—The cross-cut south of Wotton's shaft has been driven 4 times 3 feet during the last month, and the lode is found to be regular, with little or no underlie, producing in places some malachite copper. The shaft has been driven the junction of the two lodes. The 10, north of the winch-shaft, has been driven 2 fms. 5 ft. 2 in. on the course of the lode. There is a course of rich ore in the back of this level, which is now being stoped away. Hocking's shaft has been sunk 1 fm. 5 ft. 8 in. on the course of the lode; the lode is a good, workable, and paying one. Boudry's shaft is 8 fms. from surface, and is sinking by four men, where the lode is producing very rich green carbonate, and other rich quality ores. About 18 tons of ore, average 18½ per cent, have been raised this month, and in addition to which 20 tons have been shipped for England per *Water Nymph*.

The English and Australian Copper Company have advices from Adelaide to Feb. 9. The make of copper for the month had amounted to 250 tons. Shipments of ore are still proceeding; 3169 tons having been shipped during the season. The stock of coal on hand was as follows:—At Gawler terminus, 3600 to 4000 tons; at the works, 1124 tons. The stock of wood at the works had increased to over 1700 tons. All ore had been removed from Port Wakefield, and the establishment broken up; thus reducing the company's establishments in the colony to two in lieu of four. The improvements in Port Adelaide were nearly complete, and two ships were enabled to discharge together alongside the company's wharf at the rate of 200 tons per day each, thus affording every accommodation and dispatch. The railway was working admirably, and further progress was being made towards the works. In regard to labour there was a sufficiency, and the supply was not subject to violent changes as heretofore.

The Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Mining Company have advices from Melbourne to Feb. 16. Quartz crushing is going on favourably. During four weeks in January 1003 tons were crushed. During the subsequent fortnight a smaller amount of work was done, in consequence of some unavoidable delays with machinery, the principal of which was to rebuild the flues and re-set the chimney of the retort boilers. The buildings were in danger from fire, owing to the iron chimney being too near the timber, we, therefore, removed it in time; there were other stoppages also, as detailed in the diary. On the whole, however, everything is going on exceedingly well, and there is no quartz-crushing establishment in the country doing the same amount of work that we are. At Clunes our expenses are still heavy, but, considering all things, there is no reason to be dissatisfied. On my last visit to Clunes I made a satisfactory alteration in the works, by dispensing altogether with the amalgamators. I found that, on the average, they only collect 14 grains of gold to the ton, and the greater part of this we can collect with additional blanketing; all our amalgamators were very expensive to work, owing to the great wear and tear, requiring constant renewals, in fact, the set of amalgamators were nearly worn out; the loss of mercury was also very considerable; in addition to this they required collectively four or five horse power to drive them. We also have an advantage, in their absence, of an additional fall of 5 ft. for the tail race. The board may consider the business as likely to go on steadily, with occasional interruptions from accidents, &c., and these have hitherto been few, owing to the great attention of Messrs. Davies and Robson to their duties.—Chasing Works: All the machinery is steadily at work. The 32 stamps work very well; the 20 head battery is undergoing gradual improvement with the guides, &c.; the two Chilian mills, however, are doing comparatively a small amount of work, and on the whole I consider mills a failure. The quantity they crush per week is on the average under 40 tons, requiring two engine-drivers and four labourers. The pans and rollers will soon require renewing; I consider, therefore, the most prudent course will be to erect 12 stamps in place of the mills. These will not be very expensive to erect, as the intermediate shafting &c., now working the mills will answer, and the stamps will do about double the work of the two mills, and one, if not two, men less to work them. I hope the board will approve of this; indeed, without it we shall not be able to crush 300 tons per week. The Chilian mill, pans, and rollers would be very costly to renew, expensive for carriage, and cause delay and expense to fix. At my next visit to Clunes I expect an offer from some men to erect them by contract.—Crawford: I have already intimated to the board my intention to sink this shaft to the water, and we shall soon be able to ascertain how the claim will turn out.—Assay Office: This has done very badly during the last month; the quantity of gold melted for January was only 21,528 ozs., chiefly arising from the banks having shipped gold dust extensively to Sydney for coinage.

OUR AUSTRALIAN COLONIES—THEIR RESOURCES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

GOLD FIELDS.—The news from New South Wales is not very important this month, but it is said that after the return of those who are away spending the New Year's holidays with their friends, and the working of the yeast, which has, more or less, subverted the understanding of those who have remained on the ground, has fairly subsided, that they will look up again. Another new gold field has been lately discovered at Tenterfield, New England, in the northern district of New South Wales, and the miners at work there, about twenty in number, are highly elated with their success. Also in the middle of January a new rush took place for the Shoalhaven Flats, about three miles to the north of Braidwood, in the southern district, and but for the scarcity of water would be remunerative to all, for those who are in a position to cart the washing stuff to the Shoalhaven River are doing a good turn. In fact, the whole of the country around Braidwood, and especially along the numerous tributaries of the Shoalhaven River, is auriferous, and many of the gold fields in that direction have not been struck; and, even supposing they were all known, the want of water would preclude their being worked until the introduction of the improvements necessary to work them to advantage; consequently a new rush generally ends in a "shaler"—a term used in the diggings to designate a failure—and, one by one, the miners return to the old ground. Indeed, the leading feature of the news from the gold fields is the number of "new rushes" that take place on every side, and which are chiefly continued by interested parties for the purpose of preventing the desertion of the mining population. Every imaginable source is worked upon in order to produce an excitement, and the expectations of the miners are, therefore, marked with fluctuations as varied as the bulb of a barometer. To-day a prospecting party is sent out for the purpose of discovering new leads, and as they are usually in the "nobler" pay of those interested in keeping the miners in the neighbourhood, return in a few days with favourable news of a prospect made in an adjoining creek. A rush ensues, and the new gold fields in bond to be very profitable one inside another, and soon a whisper passes round that the new gold field was a "Lushington," meaning thereby that the discovery cost those interested a few "nobblers" to wash down the consciences of those who made the report. The mining population are once more on the move, and again it becomes evident that something must be done to keep them from leaving. Meetings are consequently called, at which resolutions are moved and carried to employ a number of men by the month prospecting. Away they go, and those interested in the retention of the miners in the neighbourhood are soon loud in their exaggeration of the richness of the lead, and that it only needs the desire to prove it to be the richest in auriferous deposits hitherto discovered in Australia.

VICTORIA.—The intelligence from these gold fields is much the same as that from those of New South Wales, save that the old rush of a new rush has become so stale as to be deprived of its charm; and, therefore, a new one has been substituted instead, which consists in holding meetings for the purpose of considering the feasibility of deep sinking, and resorting to the plan of mining which has been adopted with so much success in Cornwall and Wales. This, however, is a step in the right direction, and properly carried out cannot fail to result in success, for there is an abundance of gold, and, therefore, the question to be determined resolves itself into the solution of the problem, how to work it to the greatest advantage: for to commence deep sinking without, in the first place, making themselves fully acquainted with the run of the leads in the ground would, in the event of a fresh failure, retard rather than accelerate gold mining in the colonies.

COAL TRADE, &c.—The coal trade has been rather dull of late, nevertheless, it is rumored that a new pit is to be at once commenced by the Newcastle and Copper Company on their property at Burwood, near Newcastle, Hunter district; and also that openings and other improvements are in contemplation in the Illawarra Coal field, to the south of Sydney. There is a little rivalry beginning to appear in the competition of the colonies, and particularly between the coal companies interested in the development of the coal fields north and south of Sydney (Newcastle and Illawarra), but whether or not they purpose resorting to extreme measures, like their riper brethren of the western world, has not yet transpired. But, worse still, a coal field has just been discovered in Apollo Bay, Victoria. The discovery was made by a road contractor, who cut through a seam 6 feet thick, and of good quality. If this should prove on examination to be of value, the Melbourneites will lose no time in putting a duty on coal imported from New South Wales, in order to encourage the development of their own coal fields. This would severely affect Newcastle, as a cable is being laid to connect the latter place with Tasmania, it is probable that long before the expiration of 1888 the inhabitants of Sydney, Melbourne, and Hobart Town will have an opportunity of interchanging telegraphic compliments relative to their respective skill in cricket playing. By-the-by, a good cricket player is of all men the one that should come to Australia, for that will suffice to recommend him to any post, and entitle him to the special notice and patronage of a governor.

PATENTS AND INVENTIONS.—The present patent laws of New South Wales operate seriously against the progress of the colony; it is, therefore, to be hoped that the next session of Parliament will not break up without taking some steps towards remedying the evil, for, to our knowledge there are many deterred from taking out patents for new inventions, some of which would be of great importance to the colony, owing to the great expense and inconvenience which attend the privilege of a patent right according to the present laws.

PUBLIC WORKS, &c.—The opening of the Yan-Yan Water-works, at Melbourne, went off with great éclat. The Yan-Yan is an artificial lake, surrounded, or rather crossed, by an embankment of 3159 feet in length and 30 feet in height, connecting two natural elevations of land (ranges), between which formerly flowed the drainage of 5000 acres. To supersede, however, any chance of a deficiency in the supply of water, an open cut and tunnel 1326 feet in length connects the reservoir with the River Plenty. The reservoir is nearly two miles in diameter and 10 in circumference, with an average depth of 19 feet. The embankment, which measures at the base 170 feet, diminishes with a slope of 3 to 1 against the water and 2 to 1 on the outside, to 20 feet on the top, and running the entire length is a solid wall of masonry, 30 feet wide at the base and 18 feet on the top; this has been carried 10 feet below the surface, in order to give it ample strength to sustain the pressure of the water, and the whole has been constructed with such solidity as to preclude a possibility of accident arising from any probable sudden accumulation of force. As a set off against the expense of the Yan-Yan, the Government of New South Wales, by the Governor-General, who officiated, concluded his address by stating that he hoped the building, the opening of which they had met to celebrate, was to be the first of a series of improvements, to be persevered in until the whole country had been intersected by the railway and the telegraph.

Shoalhaven, near Sydney, Colony of New South Wales.

[To be continued in next week's Journal.]

We understand that a company is being organised for active operations under the patent taken out by Mr. G. A. CATOR, of Selby, in Yorkshire, for the preparation of Flax fibre through all the stages which precede its delivery to the spinner. The drying and scutching processes will be, it appears, much accelerated and improved by the adoption of the proposed system, and, in thus saving a serious expenditure of labour and capital to the farming interest, an encouragement will be given to the more extensive growth of this article. It is further asserted that the fibre subjected to Cator's process presents a more even texture and better colour than any dressed under the existing modes. At a time like the present, when foreign competition meets the British producer and consumer in almost every department of industry, the progressive application of science to our manufactures is of paramount importance. In a scientific and commercial point of view every improvement by which the value of so staple and industrial a product as flax is enhanced in the market cannot well fail to insure public consideration and support.

STRAITHE, OR SOAPSTONE GAS BURNERS, have been lately manufactured by a German, named Schwarz, of Nuremberg, from the stratum that is found at Gopfergrub, in the district of Wunsiedel, Bavaria, and which is composed of, according to Prof. Kaiser, 30 parts of magnesite, 60 of silica, 5 of water, and 3 of oxide of iron. The straithe is cut into small rectangular lumps, which are placed in a muffle, hermetically closed, and gradually heated during four or five hours up to red heat. This calcination requires great attention, as the stone is liable to fly. For this reason the firing is moderate at the commencement, to drive off the moisture contained in the straithe, and it is only when this is completely achieved that the firing is pushed on for two hours. The lumps, impure and somewhat irregular in shape, are then broken up, and are carefully rejected. When cooled, after combination, the desired form is given to the lumps in a lathe, and as they have not completely lost the property of attracting humidity from the atmosphere, they are boiled in oil until they acquire a brown colour, and are then withdrawn, to be polished with a piece of woollen stuff. The mode of drilling the interior and orifices is kept a secret, but is scarcely likely to remain so long from English mechanics.

CHLORINE AND SULPHURIC ACID.—An invention has recently been patented by Mr. F. A. Gatty, of Ayrington, which consists, firstly, in producing black oxide of manganese from the chloride and sulphate of manganese generally left as residue in the manufacture of chlorine, by transforming the said salts into nitrate of manganese, or by mixing them with nitrate of soda or nitrate of potash, and then heating them until all the nitrous and nitric acids are driven off; and, secondly, in applying the vapours or gases disengaged during the decomposition by heat of nitrate of manganese or the mixture of the salts of manganese with nitrate of soda or nitrate of potash in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, by introducing the said vapours or gases into the leaden chambers, either wholly as they are driven off, or only the part which does not condense in passing through a condensing apparatus.

RAILWAY SIGNALS.—It has been proposed by Mr. Dufan, of Paris, to apply an apparatus to indicate, by means of electricity, whether the signals of the signal-post of railways are turned in the desired direction, and whether the lanterns of those posts are lighted, or continue alight. A battery is established near the hand

gear by which the signal-posts are worked; this battery has in its circuit two electro-magnets, between which a needle oscillates according as the current passes through one magnet or the other, and thus the position can be ascertained. Wires are extended to the signal-post, which carries a contact-rod at the break in the circuit, which manoeuvres with the signal apparatus, and establishes the current either of the one electro-magnet or the other—actuating the indicating needle accordingly.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

STICKLEPATH (Devon).—The success at Ramsley Hill has caused excitement in this neighbourhood. Several acts have been secured, and will, it is said, be put to work forthwith. From this mine 30 tons of ore have been forwarded to Swansea. The weather here for the last day or two has been so very wet, that it has been impossible for the people to stand on the floors, thus retarding operations. The river at the mouth of the adit has swollen to such an extent as to be almost impassable, and, therefore, has been whistled out, though broken. The leader of copper in the level driven north, and from which a considerable quantity of ore was raised, but which was disordered by a slide, has been recut by a cross-cut of a few feet north. It is a fine branch of solid ore, about 5 or 6 in. wide, worth 1½ to 2 tons per fm. On the west a large seam has been obtained from Mr. George Farnham. On the east, also, a seam has been taken from the runs of copper at Ramsley; the ore is no doubt of the productiveness of these lodes on either hand. Had this mine been worked as mines usually are, the returns could have been quadrupled; but the capital of the company being supplied chiefly by one individual, who holds nearly two-thirds of the mine, and lives on the spot, none but the most urgent expenses were entered into, and even these were confined to purposes of discovery; therefore, now that the ore is found, and in large quantities withal, facilities are wanting to obtain it at the lowest cost. The air in the levels is so bad that the men cannot work as they could wish. Tramways are wanted for running out the ore; wheels for sinking below the water level are requisite, and are now about to be provided. It was well if a medium course was adopted; extreme caution has its disadvantages as well as its advantages in mining operations. We too frequently see dressing-dressings laid out without ore being in the mine to decorate them, and fine count-houses and mine buildings erected for little more than ornament, or to become the property of the landholder. The projects of the neighbouring mines will do wisely if they profit by their neighbour's example.

At the IVY TOR MINE, where such hopes were entertained a year or two since, men are again employed to put the mine into working order. The debts of some of the adventurers, and the insolvency of others, necessitated the stoppage of works for the time. The lodes are fine, producing quantities of very hard and good mundie, supposed to be argillaceous; but the count is a congenial killer, as the mundie is a fine, and of an excellent description, supposed to be of the Ramsley lode. Nothing having been done on the other properties, it would be premature to give any opinion, though the backs of the lodes are visible, and a tolerably correct idea may be formed.

The SOUTH TAWTON (Wheat Fortune), which made such a stir in 1861 and 1864, is near this place. The shaft now run in, and the field buried beneath its burrows, attest its situation. This instance of bad management, which cast so much obliquity on mining at that period, well high ruined confidence in the locality. It is still believed by all practical miners to be a valuable property, the lode producing mundie, black and yellow ore, with several indications of a highly mineralised country; amongst them was graphite of an excellent quality, but too small to be valued. The set is traversed by a metamorphic rock, and trap dykes are found. On the western part, near the granite, the Cawston lode was put to work, and in 1864, the mine was worked, but the money raised on the shares being spent in its prosecution, the property is that it would have been working to this day. The bone of this mine was the first share system, hundred of which were sold at premiums, but not a shilling went to work the mine. This example is one also by which the party about to work the mine here should profit; the *media via* will be found the way of wisdom.

At the RAMSLEY MINE, injudicious dressing of the ore has ruined the first sample. The ore being raised above the adit or water level, and what is called gossany and black ore, is very light; this has been improperly crushed and put to water—the old-fashioned formula practised, as a matter of course, involving considerable expense. The modern method, and certainly the proper one, would have been prevented even heavy rains from coming in contact with ore of its nature. It should have been sent off as soon as possible, and in as large masses as could be procured from the mine, then crushed at Swansea, and sold for what it would fetch instead of the treatment it has received. We commend these remarks to the proprietors, which, if practised, they will find will much improve their sampling of low ores, and save their cost-accounts.

The greatest drawback to mining here is the cost of carriage to a seaport, Capetown being the nearest railway depot to get the ore, &c., to the end of the Freighting or Barnstable, whence the freight to Swansea is light. A railway projected from this station to Okehampton, which, if carried out, will be of vast benefit to the locality. A few good mines opening will undoubtedly be a great stimulus to the being made, as the carriage of their ore and materials must necessarily form a considerable item in their returns.

A strong prejudice against mining operations is entertained by certain landlords who have properties here, induced in some degree by the gross mismanagement hitherto practised. This will, however, be soon dispelled if a good mine or two be opened: nothing has a greater tendency to do so. The desire for increase of rates from beneath the soil is very infectious; it not only enriches the proprietor, but confers a benefit on the entire population. It is money found.

WHEAL CHARLOTTE.—Mr. R. R. Michell, of Marazion, is the purchaser, and the amount of calls made is 34, 13s. 4½d. per 1024th share. The mine commenced working in Dec. 1879, and the engine was put to work in Aug. 1883. The amount of copper and tin ore sold to end of Feb. last was 19,518. 5s. 9d. There have been no dividends since 1855, but with the present bright prospects it is expected they will be shortly resumed.

PENHALDARA.—This mine is opening out well, and has every appearance of entering the Dividend List this year.

LACKAMORE.—The appearances at this mine, as the workings progress, are highly satisfactory; new machinery is being erected, and some 10 to 12 tons of ore brought to grass every month, whilst the cost is carried on at the lowest possible figure. Several shares have been allotted, and the list is all but filled with a very respectable proprietary.

At the NORTH BASSET MINE, a great improvement has taken place in Crease's engine-shaft.

GREAT TAMAR.—A box of specimens, containing some gossan of good quality, and flookan of a very kindly nature, has been forwarded to the offices of Mr. Thomas Watson, from this mine; the indications they present are of the most favourable character.

DALE LEAD MINE.—This property has been inspected by several agents during the week, including Capt. James Richards, of Tavistock, whose report will be forwarded to the office of the company for the inspection of shareholders, and will appear in the columns of our next publication. It is satisfactory to know the course of ore continues to improve as they approach the Lum; its width is over 10 ft. when opened; how much more is not yet ascertained.

At WHEAL MARGARET, last Saturday, they broke the fly-wheel of the stamps axle; this will occasion delay. The mine continues to look well.

GREAT TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINE.—The agent, in speaking of this property, states that he has broken large stones of ore, producing 60 per cent. of lead, 60 ozs. of silver to the ton. There are several lodes, and the strata highly mineralised. The situation is favourable for working, and a fair trial would probably prove it a good speculation.

From WHEAL MARGERY the accounts continue very favourable. The next sampling will be 200 tons, same quality as last, and will fetch about 19000.

SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER.—A great improvement has taken place between the 50 and 60. In the eastern part of the mine, according to the last report, the lode for 12 ft. high was worth 25½ per fm., and during the present week it has improved to 30½ per fm. Should this continue, it is fully expected that the mine will pay cost, and there is every probability of the shareholders being speedily repaid for the outlay and perseverance they have shown in carrying on this adventure.

WHEAL SIDNEY.—The ends in this mine have very considerably improved, and they expect to sample 10 tons of tin next month.

At ROSEWARNE CONSOLS, operations are being carried on with vigour. The engine-shaft is being sunk below the 20 with all possible dispatch, on a lode 2½ ft. wide, ore throughout, and of good quality. The 30 will be reached in the course of a few weeks, where still further improvement is looked for. The 20, both east and west, being producers of good quality grey, black, and yellow copper ore, and opening good tribute ground. The new lode discovered a short time since looks very promising, being 4 ft. wide, composed of peach, prisms, mundie, and copper ore. A shaft has been sunk, and flat-roads will immediately be attached from the engine to work the lode under the adit; this lode presents indications far superior to the engine lode at a similar depth. The next sampling is expected to be a good one, as the ore now being put to pile is of superior quality.

TOLVADDER.—The engine-shaft is sunk down to a course of elvan, and the lode in it, it is reported, is very poor.

At CAMBORNE VRAN MINE, a slight accident occurred last Saturday to one of the engines, but we understand that it will be rectified in a few days, and the three engines, &c., have a thorough repair, which they have for some time past required. The outlay will not be more than 2000. to 3000.

CROWNDAL MINE.—In taking down 9 feet of the lode in the 30, on Wednesday, it turned out 20 tons of rich quality ore; the lode may be fairly valued at 1200. per fm. The first sampling in May will leave a profit on the work for the month. An influential company is about to start the mine to the east of this point, where, some 50 years since, large quantities of ore were sold from about 20 fathoms below surface. This is a piece of ground worthy the attention of capitalists, provided the premium for coming in is in any way reasonable.

WHEAL CHARLOTTE.—The 120 tons of ore sold on Thursday will leave a profit of 3000. on the two months. The next sampling will be about 200 tons, worth 7½ per ton, and will leave a profit on the two months of between 7000. and 8000.

LADY BERTHA.—The 20 west is poor at present, and the 30 east is not so good. The stopes are producing much as usual, and the ore is coming in the 30 west, and there is not the least doubt all the points of the mine will look as well as ever when the lode is next taken down.

GREAT BARRIER LAND, HARBOUR, AND MINING COMPANY (Limited).—We understand that a general meeting of the shareholders will shortly be held. It will be seen by the Journal of March 27 that 112 tons of copper ore were sold at 8s. 6d. on March 23, for 1657. 6s. 11d., or an average of about 15s. a ton.

WORTHING MINING COMPANY.—In our last Journal we mentioned that this company had received a box of specimens from the mines. During the week, we have had the opportunity of inspecting them: they consist of grey, purple, green, and blue carbonates of copper, together with the black oxide. These are like some gossans of a favourable nature. These minerals appear to have a greater permanency of character than many of the samples hitherto sent; and, from Capt. Sam-

COLLACOMBE.—S. Mitchell, April 6: During the last week the cutting of the trip-plat, barrow-road, and timbering and making the same secure in the 84, at Morris's engine-shaft, have been completed, and the shaftmen will commence driving this (the 84) east and west of Morris's shaft this week. The 72, west of the western shaft, has been driven 4 ft.; the lode of a highly promising character, being composed of soft quartz, prisan, and rich copper ore. The rise in back of the 62, west of the western

NORTH WHEALOBERT.—J. Richards, April 8: At Murehloen's engine-shaft, in the 62 west, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, mundie, quartz, and occasionally good stones of ore. In the 52 west the lode is 10 ft. wide, composed of ore per fm. In the 42 west the driftage is by the side of the lode. The lode is worth when last taken down 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode is in the 32 west, in the rise in back of the 30 west, is worth for length of rise (12 ft.) 3 tons per fm. Trial Shaft: In the 80 east the lode is showing an improvement, and yields a little ore. In the cross-cut driving south in the 42 west a portion of the south part of the lode has been intersected, 15 in. wide, and yields good stones of ore. The cross-cut continued, and it is thought more lode is standing. About 20 fms. to the south, it is thought the lode is showing an improvement, and yields a little ore. The lode is in the 32 west, in the rise in back of the 30 west, is worth for length of rise (12 ft.) 3 tons per fm. Trial Shaft: In the 80 east the lode is showing an improvement, and yields a little ore. In the cross-cut driving south in the 42 west a portion of the south part of the lode has been intersected, 15 in. wide, and yields good stones of ore. The cross-cut continued, and it is thought more lode is standing. About 20 fms. to the south, it is thought the lode is showing an improvement, and yields a little ore.

work 1 1/2 tons per fm. In the 20, east of the boundary winze, the lode is promising, being composed of capel, quartz, munda, and a little ore.

NORTH WHEEL TRELLAWNY.—Henry Hodge: Major's shaft is sunk 4 fms. under the 27, in favourable kilas ground. The lode in the 27, south of the shaft, is 1 1/2 ft. wide, producing good stones of lead. In the rise in the back of this level it is 1 1/2 ft. wide, producing 2 cwt. of lead per fm. As soon as the rise is communicated with the winze sunk under the 18 I intend to sink a winze under the 28, where I expect to have a more productive lode. The engine works well; and I hope that at our next general meeting the mine will present a much more favourable character.

OOLA.—J. B. Champion, April 3: There is a lode coming in in the bottom of the shaft from the south side, of a beautiful character, being composed of gossan, calcareous spar, and rich yellow copper ore; I am of opinion the limestone is almost worn out. In the winze west of the shaft, the lode is 3 fms. wide, at 75 ft. per fm.; the lode will produce 1/2 ton of lead ore per fm. We dressed No. 3 7/8 per cent. of lead ore, about 4 tons; No. 3 parcel, about 3 tons. I have sent a sample of the ore to be assayed, and upon my receiving it will forward it at once.

PEDNAN-DREA.—Captains Carpenter, Delbridge, and Thomas, April 3: In the 90 fm. level east, on Martin's lode, the lode has a kindly appearance, and still producing a little tin of low quality. The 55 cross-cut is driving to convey more air for the efficient driving of the end. We have cleared the 63 fm. level west, on Martin's lode, and commenced to rise towards the 60, under a run of tin ground we drove through in that level. We are progressing at Bragg's and Cobbin's shafts as fast as circumstances will admit. Our tribute stops are without change to notice.

PENBROKE AND EAST GRINNIS.—J. Dale, G. T. Trowen, April 6: In the 162 cross-cut, south of Reid's shaft, the men are making fair progress; ground congenial for mineral. In the winze west of the shaft, the lode will produce 1 1/2 ton of ore per fm.; of fair quality; this is letting out a great quantity of water, which we consider a favourable indication. In the 112 west lode will produce 1 1/2 ton of ore per fm.; in the stopes in back of the same level the lode will yield 1 1/2 ton of ore, of fair quality. In the 100 east, east of Smith's shaft, the lode will produce 1 1/2 ton of ore per fm.; in the stopes in back of this level the lode will yield from 1 1/2 to 2 tons of ore per fm. In the stopes in back of the 90, east of Smith's shaft, the lode on an average will produce 1 1/2 ton of ore per fm. Smith's shaftmen have completed the necessary preparations, and commenced to sink the same from the 100 to the 112, now down about 3 1/2 fms. below the 100; ground favourable for sinking. Ground driven during the last fortnight ending April 6: The 162 cross-cut south, 9 feet—ground highly mineralised; the 112 east, 9 ft.—looks well for improvement.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—W. Eddy, April 3: Our bargains are just the same as I reported last week. We are not working to so good advantage as we ought, nor can I put men to work on the ore ground as I intended for a little while. We have broken some good ore in the 70 winze this week, and the lode looking better in the 70 and north. The lode is still large at the shaft, and looking more promising. We sampled 34 tons of ore last week; I kept out above 1 ton, which will bring about 30¢, per ton, which the samplers advised me not to sell until we get more of the same sort; that the cost would be very heavy in sampler's fees, and if bought by a separate company they would not give a fair value for it. I thought it would be better to let it stand until we sell again, which we shall in two months more. I expect some very good ore with it from the 70 winze. If it had been sold with the other sample, it would have added about 17 per cent. more to it. Our ore is as rich as any in Cornwall, but being so much munda with it lowers the price; but I very much like to see so much munda and iron, as it must and will wear out, and come into ore. I think I could make our ore double as good by burning the munda in the mine, the only cost would be a little fuel to set fire to it, as it would then burn itself. We should save about 2¢ per ton. I think half the waste of ore is munda, and the same with all Cornish ores.

PROVIDENCE MINES.—A. Anthony, April 7: The lode in the 75 east, east of Higgin's shaft, is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 30¢ per fm. The lode in tin stoping north, is 4 ft. wide, worth 10¢ per fm.; the lode in the 75 west, the stopes under this pitch are 6 ft. wide, but not so good in quality as when last reported; the lode is at present 50¢ per fm. The cross lode in the 75 east is 6 ft. wide, worth 70¢ per fm. The stopes in bottom of the 65 east are 3 ft. wide, worth 50¢ per fm. The lode in bottom of the 65, east of Comfort lode, on a limb of the carbons, is 18 in. wide, worth 5¢ per fm. The stopes in bottom of the old carbons are 2 ft. wide, worth 8¢ per fm. All other matters as usual.

REDMOOR.—T. Taylor, April 5: We are desing the lode in the 20 east north, on the lead lode. The lode in the rise in the back of the 40, on the lead lode, is about 1 foot wide, composed of munda, prian, and stones of lead. The 70 winze, on Kelly Bray lode, is a little improved since last report of 1 1/2 tons per fm. In the 90 west, on the count-house shaft, the lode is containing more munda than when last reported, but as yet unproductive. The 80 east, on Kelly Bray lode, is without any alteration. The 80 west, on Goodman's lode, is now free from lead, and getting into a more settled ground, and showing every indication of improvement. The lead branch which has hitherto formed a part of Goodman's lode, is now turned south, parallel with the old lead lode at this point; we have a very good stone of lead. The timberman will be employed opening on this branch (or part of the lead lode) when he is not required about the timber work. We shall in all probability rise several tons of lead from this branch.

RIVER TAMAR.—J. Cook, April 5: The sinking of the engine-shaft is progressing favourably; it will soon be down for a 70 fm. level. In the adit cross-cut we have intersected some fine branches, and the character of the cross-course indicates that we are not far from the lode.

—J. Cook, March 29: Our present underground operations are confined to the sinking of the engine-shaft and driving a shallow level. The engine-shaft, which is in the granite, is sunk perpendicularly about 65 fms.; we purpose sinking it to the depth required for a 70 fm. level, and drive to intersect the lode, which we expect to accomplish within three months from this time. In the 50 the general appearance of the lode is very encouraging; it is about 2 ft. wide, and contains good gossan, intermixed with soft black copper ore. In the 55 the lode was again cut into; it presents a much better appearance than in the level above; it produced some fine stones of grey copper ore, yielding upwards of 40 per cent. of fine copper. The shallow level referred to is being driven on a cross-course, in a beautiful channel of mineralised kilas, about 150 fms. west of the engine-shaft; our object in driving this level is to examine the lodes in the kilas, which is entirely untried ground. With regard to the other lodes in the set, I have no reason to alter the favourable opinion I have expressed to you. In conclusion, I beg to say that I have no doubt of finding a productive lode in the 70, and that this mine will prove a remunerative investment.

ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED.—P. Roach, March 31: Since the 25th inst. we have cleared up 9 ft. of the engine-shaft, where there is another level, but not sufficiently drained to admit of going into it, but we hope to be able to do so very shortly; cleared 10 fms. of adit, taken up water, &c. The steam-whim has worked for the first time to-day, and in a very satisfactory manner, which we hope will enable us to get on more rapidly with the shaft. The work for the section of the steam-stamps is progressing regularly, as well as the other preparatory work.

—J. Roach, April 7: Since March 31, we have cleared and secured about 9 ft. of engine-shaft, which has been much more than usual, and attended with more labour. The levels, both east and west, are full, so that there is no possibility of going in them until the shaft is further cleared to make way for the clearing the levels. Also cleared and secured 20 fms. of adit, with much other work for the preparation of the steam-stamps, and other machinery throughout the mine. The last few wet days have been rather detrimental to the proceedings, yet it may be said we are going on favourably.

ROSEWALL CONSOLS.—J. Richards, April 3: The engine-shaft is down 3 fms. under the 20; lode 2 1/2 ft. wide, and very thorough. In the 20, driving west of the engine-shaft, the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, opening tribune ground. The lode in the same level, driving east of the shaft, is 3 ft. wide; tribune ground. The stopes in the back of the 20, east and west of the winze, are worth 1 1/2 ton of copper ore to a fathom. The lode in the 10, west of the cross-cut, is 1 1/2 ft. wide, looking more promising than for some time past. We have opened 3 fms. east on the new counter lode from the adit level; lode from 3 to 4 ft. wide. I am not certain that we have cut through all the lode as yet; it is composed of peach, prian, munda, and a little copper ore; a very promising lode indeed, and I would highly recommend to prepare to connect the 50 fms. from the engine-shaft to sink under the adit level. I estimate this could be done for about 100¢, for we cannot expect to meet a more promising lode at so shallow a level as this.

ROUND HILL.—J. Kneebone: The lode in the 52, south of new engine-shaft, is 3 ft. wide, but without any ore to value. The lode in the 40, south of new engine-shaft, is in two parts, carrying a branch on the footwall 6 in. wide, and a branch on the hanging wall side about the same breadth, with a horse of ground between about 2 ft. wide; the branches carry a little ore, but not to value. The stopes in the back of the 40, south of Matthews's winze, will yield 2 tons of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the 40, north of Betton's winze, will yield 25 cwt. of ore per fm. On Monday last we sampled March parcel of ore, computed 30 tons.

SITHNEY WHEEL BUTLER.—Capt. T. Gill, April 6: I have set the 70 to drive east of the engine-shaft, on Metal lode, at 95 ft. per fm.; the adit level to drive north of the shaft, east of the engine-shaft, in search of lode, at 5¢ 10¢ per fm.; and the 55 to drive north of the engine-shaft, on Metal lode, at 7¢ per fm. In the 55 driving east, on Metal lode, a lode has been discovered 1 ft. wide, worth 24¢ per fm.; this bunch of tin was passed unnoticed in sinking the shaft. The lode in the 70, driving east of the engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is 1 ft. wide, but poor. In the cross-cut driving north of adit shaft, the ground still shows indications of the lode being further north. I intend in the course of the week to put four men to open old workings in the eastern part of the set, as mentioned in former report. Two men are working in the 50, east of the engine-shaft, on tribute, at 13¢. in 1¢.

SORTBRIDGE CONSOLS.—Jas. Richards, April 8: Hitehins's engine-shaft is in regular course of sinking below the 74 in easy ground for progress; the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, munda, and occasionally a little ore. At Hitehins's engine-shaft, in the 74, the lode is unproductive. In the 74 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, and yields stones of ore. In the 62 east the lode is large, 3 ft. wide, and worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the rise in back of the 62 west is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, munda, prian, and a little ore. The lode in the bottom and back of the 30 east is worth 3 tons of ore per fm. In the cross-cut north, in the 50 west, the lode is not yet met with; the ground is easy of progress. In the 50 east of the cross-cut, on the south lode, the lode is 12 in. wide, and yields a little ore occasionally. In the 40 west, and west of the cross-course, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed chiefly of quartz, with a little munda and ore.

SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Phillips, March 31: We have just seen the bottom of Coward's shaft, the lode in which is 3 feet wide, producing good stone of ore, a very kindly lode, but we shall be able to report on it more fully next week. The lode in the 62 west is 2 feet wide, composed of spar, munda, and ore, yielding a little saving work. In the 35 east the lode is 3 feet wide, producing saving work. We are driving by the side of the lode in the 20 east. We are sinking by the side of the lode in Arscott's winze. No alteration in any other part of the mine.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, April 7: There is nothing particularly new in the mine that I can report on this week.

SOUTH CRENELL.—J. Delbridge, E. Chagwin, April 5: In the 105, west of flat-rod shaft, the lode is from 6 to 9 in. wide, unproductive. In the 94 west the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fm., and bids fair for continuance. In the 84 rise the lode is 2 feet wide, tribune ground; we intend rising above the 74 as soon as the 84 rise is holed. In the 54 west the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton per level with the 74 by a fine winze and rise, which is likely to open a valuable piece of tribune ground. In the 34 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, stones of ore. In the 74, east of Gore's, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fm.; from present appearance the lode in this end is likely to produce some good ore ground—indeed, the lode is looking much better than it has been for the last 40 fms. driving. The rock is a good kilas, and favourable ground for driving. In the 84 east the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 1 ton per fm., at present disordered by a cross branch. At Gore's shaft, this shaft is looking well, and likely to open up some good ground towards the 81. Gore's shaft is communicated with the 84 fm. level. The tribute department is without change to notice.

SOUTH CROWNDALE.—T. Bowden, April 8: We have continued about 50 fms., and discovered a lode about 4 ft. wide, composed of gossan, munda, and some splendid stones of ore. We are now sinking on this lode, and it is improving every foot we sink, and we have no doubt, from the appearance of the lode at present, that in a few fathoms sinking we shall have a good bunch of ore. We are also clearing the adit level east on north lode, and find the greater part of the lode standing to north: we have set into it in two places, and find it is composed of capel and munda, and spotted with copper ore, and have no hesitation in saying that if this concern be carried out spiritedly it will turn out a good one.

SOUTH LADY BERTHA.—W. Goss, April 8: The mine continues to progress satisfactorily. I have ordered the casings for the water-wheel and other appendages; the wheel-pit is nearly complete, and the water least will soon be home; so much so that the mine will shortly be in full work.

SOUTH WHEEL TOLGUA.—Yeourens's Lode: The lode in the 110 fm. level, west of Mitchell's shaft, is 16 in. wide, yielding from 1 1/2 to 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 100, west from Mitchell's is 15 in. wide, yielding about 2 tons of ore per fm. We have suspended the winze in the bottom of the 100 west for the present, until the 110 and is further advanced to drain the water; we have put the same pair to sink the winze in the bottom of the 90 west, where we have 2 fms. to sink to communicate with the 100 fm. level west, and by the time the winze is down the end will be under it. The two stopes in the back of the 100, west from Mitchell's, are yielding 1 1/2 ton of ore per fm. each; we have also set in other stopes in the back of the 100 west—one west of Treasle's stopes, and one west of Soler's winze, and have let the two stopes in the back of the 90, west from Mitchell's, on tribute. The lode in the 90, west from Mitchell's, is small and unproductive; in the 90, west from Mitchell's, driving east on a branch, it is 1 ft. wide, yielding 1/2 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 78, west from Mitchell's is 2 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm.; this is not so good as when last reported; we have set a rise in this level near the end to two men and two boys, consequently we have suspended the end. We have let the stopes in the back of the above-mentioned level to four men, on tribute, and we shall put the former stopes to sink again in bottom of the 78 fm. level next week. In the 78, west from Mitchell's, driving east on a north branch, it is 10 in. wide, consisting of peach, spar, and munda. The ground in the 78 cross-cut, south from Mitchell's, is rather stiff.—South Lode: In the 100, east from Mitchell's, the lode is 15 in. wide—unproductive. In the 100 we are rising on the cross-course. The lode in the 90, east from Mitchell's, is 2 1/2 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm.; the stopes in the back of the above level is yielding 2 1/2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of the 90, east from Mitchell's, is 18 in. wide—unproductive.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—R. H. Williams, April 7: The 45 cross-cut south is hard for driving at present. The 35 cross-cut is in the lode west of the side; we shall commence to open it out in a day or two. The lode underlying south, named Barker's lode, is looking better than it has done for the last month. The stopes on the north floor, in the 35, are much as usual. The western part of the mine is not changed since last report on. There is a slight indication of nickel above the 35, at Young's shaft, but I cannot give you any great hopes of its producing much; however, it may do so.

TAMAR SILVER LEAD.—T. Foot, April 6: The ground in the engine-shaft is without alteration since last report on. The lode in the 215 fm. level south is 3 1/2 ft. wide, composed of capel, spar, and lead, and will yield 7 cwt. of lead per fathom. There are three stopes in the back of this level, producing as follows:—No. 1, 6 cwt.; No. 2, 7 cwt.; and No. 3, 9 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the 205 fm. level south is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, hornspar, and lead, and will yield 40 cwt. of rich lead per fathom. The lode in the end driving north, at this level, is 1 ft. wide, producing 5 cwt. of lead per fathom, with every prospect of an early improvement. The stopes working in the back of the 205 fm. level north and south, eight in number, are yielding as follows: No. 1, 9 cwt.; No. 2, 6 cwt.; No. 3, 11 cwt.; No. 4, 14 cwt.; No. 5, 7 cwt.; No. 6, 8 cwt.; No. 7, 12 cwt.; and No. 8, 13 cwt. of lead per fathom. We have suspended driving the 190 fm. level south for the present, and placed the men to stop the back of the same level. The stopes in the back of this level, two in number, will each yield 7 cwt. of lead per fathom. The stopes throughout the mine are not looking so well as they have been.

TAVY CONSOLS.—R. Williams, April 7: The lode in the 56 end, driving east, has improved since my last report, and, from its general character, I expect a further improvement shortly. The lode at the shaft still improves in appearance as we sink, and I hope to be able to report something valuable at this important point. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine.

TRELUCKEY.—J. Crase: We have cut the south lode; a finer looking lode at such a shallow depth has never been seen. We are at 6 fms. from the end of the lode, and stones of copper ore in it. I hope we shall commence driving the deep level in 10 days.

TREMOOR CONSOLS.—H. B. Gross, April 3: We have to-day completed cutting down the shaft, and intend to-morrow to set the same to sink, when we shall soon be getting a good pile of ore to surface, and, if the lode continues as at present, be enabled shortly to have a sampling of ore.

—April 7: We have this day broken our windbox, which will suspend for a few days our operation in sinking the shaft, which we had set on Saturday last, 3 fms., at 18¢ per fm.; the lode is still looking well, and the branch mentioned in my last week's report is making very fast for the lode: when this intersection takes place I fully expect to see a good course of ore. The lode in the bottom of the shaft is 3 ft. wide, composed of munda, quartz, peach, and rich yellow and grey copper ore, intermixed with carbonate and malachite, indications that cannot fail to be productive in depth; and I may, without hesitation, say that I have never seen a young mine open up so promising, and holding out such prospects as this presents.

TREWEATHA.—Thos. Richards, Wm. Rowe, April 7: The engine-shaft is down 15 fms. below the 70. The 70 end north is worth 36¢ per fm. The 30 north is producing a little saving work. The rise in back of the 70 south is without change. The stopes are producing much the same.

UNITED MINES (TARVICK).—J. M. Champion, April 7: We have commenced taking down the lode in the 36, east from the engine-shaft; the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, and worth 17¢ per fm.; we have driven on the course of this lode upwards of 25 fms., and, on an average, is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth in the bottom of the level full 20¢ per fm., and there is no indication of the cross-courses yet. I anticipate the 45 will turn out good results, from the appearance of the lode in the 36. The ground in the engine-shaft is favourable for sinking, and quite congenial for tin. Our pitches in the back of the 35 are producing untold. All other operations are going on favourably.

VALE OF TOWY.—S. Harper, T. Harvey, April 6: The ground is much the same for sinking Clay's shaft below the 60; the lode is about 2 1/2 ft. wide, barytes and kilas, with fine lumps of lead. The lode in the 60, north of the shaft, is 4 1/2 ft. wide, and 3 ft. of white is barytes, both above and below the barytes there is a bunch of kilas, intermixed with lead. The lode in the 60, south of this shaft, is 3 1/2 ft. wide, producing lead, but not to value. In No. 2 winze in bottom of 50, north of adit shaft, the lode is 4 ft. high, producing 6 cwt. of ore per fm. The lode in No. 1 stopes, back of said level, is 3 1/2 ft. wide, producing 12 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in No. 2 stopes, in back of said level, is 4 ft. wide, producing 10 cwt. of lead per fm. In consequence of having to repair Bonville's shaft above the adit the shaftmen have been delayed with the penthouse three days, so that nothing has been done in that direction since last report. The lode in the 30, north of the shaft, is 4 ft. wide, producing 25 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the 40, north of said shaft, is 4 ft. wide, producing 30 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the 40, north of said shaft, is 3 1/2 ft. wide, producing 10 cwt. of lead per fm. In No. 1 stopes, bottom of 40, north of said shaft, the lode is 3 1/2 ft. wide, producing 6 cwt. of lead per fm. At the 30, north of said shaft driving east, we have not met with anything to notice. The lode in the 50, south of Field's shaft, is 8 ft. wide, the greater part of which is barytes, at times producing good lumps of lead. The lode in the 40, south of this shaft, is 1 1/2 ft. wide, producing 2 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the 30, south of this shaft, is 1 1/2 ft. wide, much the same as last reported. No alteration to notice in any part of this mine.

WEST ALFRED CONSOLS.—S. Lean, R. Stevens, April 6: The lode at the 55, east of flat rod shaft, is 4 ft. wide, and no south wall; the ground contains some good stones of lead, and some of copper, the rest of the lode is composed of spar and ore. The lode at the 55, east of last-mentioned shaft, is 2 1/2 ft. wide, containing more ore than for some time past, with a good prospect of a further improvement, but not yet sufficient to value. The lode in No. 5 winze, sinking below this level, is large and promising, worth 10¢ per fm. The lode in the 75 west is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar and stones of ore. The lode in the 65 west is not quite so ore as when last reported on; worth 6¢ per fm. The lode in the 55 west is 18 inches wide, with a rich branch of copper 3 inches wide; the ground is very favourable, and on the whole we have a good prospect here. The ground in the 95 cross-cut north is still very favourable for driving, and the country is mineralised throughout. The ground in the 55 cross-cut north is also favourable. In cutting into Jacquemot's lode at the new shaft we find it to be 2 ft. wide, composed of fine gossan, prian, greens, silver lead, and yellow copper. We may add we have seldom, if ever, seen a more promising lode for the depth, being only 6 fms. from the surface.

WEST BASSET.—Wm. Roberts, April 6: At Percy's shaft, sinking under the 75, the lode continues 4 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. The 75 west produces 2 tons of ore per fathom; lode 2 ft. wide. In the 65 west the lode is 6 ft. wide, turning out 3 tons of ore per fm. The 52 west 2 tons; and the 42 west 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 84 east of cross-cut, on north lode, the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing 2 tons per fm.; the same level west produces 2 tons per fm. The prospects of the mine still continue very promising.

WEST SNAILBEACH.—J. Richards: Things are progressing very favourably; the tributaries are doing exceedingly well, and we expect to be soon in the market with a parcel of lead.

WEST SHARP TOR.—Wm. Richards, April 5: We continue to keep the water under control at the new shaft, but the engine is working nearly a stroke a minute faster than is required to keep the water at level; the shaft is therefore 1 deem it advisable to continue the cross-cut in the 70 a little further into the lode, so as to cut away a little more water still from the new shaft ere we put the men to communicate the ground. There is no change in the character of the lode in the 70 cross-cut since last reported on. The lode in the cross-cut in the 110 east is composed of the same kind matrix as for some weeks past. The ground at Morris's engine-shaft continues the same character, and about the same for progress. We have obtained from the 110 west during the past week some stones of grey ore, as rich as any I have yet seen in the mine, and the ground north of the lode is equally favourable for driving.

WEST WHEEL TREVELYAN.—J. D. Osborn, B. Gundry, April 3: Cater's shaft is sunk 15 fms. 4 ft. from surface, still in a beautiful kilas stratum. The cross-cut in the adit level driving to Cater's shaft is progressing favourably: we expect this month's driving will bring us very near the shaft.

WHEAL ADDEMS.—R. Moore, April 7: Four men are now engaged in the south part of the mine at the 18, breaking resin blende in order to prove the value of the lode, which I stated in my last report as bearing strongly in a westerly direction. One man and a boy driving west on the 18, and the blende lode in doing which we have discovered many branches of lead. We have one man and a boy working in the 38 cross-cut going west; the end is now about 12 fms. west, but we have not reached the cause from whence the water came. Two men are clearing the 28 south in order to open some ground on tribute. The quantity of rain we have had, and still have, has greatly impeded our progress in dressing the ore. The pitches at the back of the 18 are turning out very well for lead and blende.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—T. Carpenter, March 31: I have been over to Calstock Consols, and find their engine-shaft to be 130 fathoms west of our boundary. Their adit level is driven 65 fms. east, and of course within 65 fms. of our boundary, upon a very productive and regular lode, which must pass through the entire length of our set but 15 fms. more or less to the south of our adit and cross-cut, which I think I have been able to drive to the 30, at 5¢ 10¢ per fm. I have suspended all operations in the deep adit west, on old lode, as we have driven a great many fathoms in poor ground, and the lode is still very hard, without any signs of ore. I have also stopped a little in the back in several places, but the ore does not continue, and the ground very expensive for exploring; therefore, the air pipes are being fixed in the south adit cross-cut; I hope we shall meet with something south. There are several agents in the neighbourhood strongly advising our driving south, as Calstock Consols

have had a good lode for the last 23 fms., with easy ground; and they 12 fm. level, below their adit, is very productive, driven nearly 30 fms. east. On reference to our working plan, you will find our adit cross-cut south end to be 102 fms. from engine-shaft, 60 fms. from Zion boundary, and about 130 fms. from Calstock Consols boundary; but the actual distance our adit is driven south is 130 fms. odd. I may further remark that Calstock Consols 12 fm. level is about the level of our adit cross-cut south. I was not underground at Calstock Consols, but their captain afforded me full particulars, and showed me the dial mark at surface of their adit end east.

—Thos. Carpenter, April 5: Old Lode: The lode in the 50 west is 3 ft. wide, unproductive. We have met with a hard capel in the 50 cross-cut south, which is letting out more water than we have ever met with since we commenced driving this level. The lode in the 40 west is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, munda, and spots of copper ore. The deep adit cross-cut is driving south by four men, in very congenial kilas ground for minerals.—North Lode: The lode in the 10 west, below adit, is 2 1/2 feet wide, composed of spar, capel munda, and stones of copper ore. The flat-rod shaft is down 9 1/2 fathoms below the 20; the ground is now nearly all hard spar. Dorman's pitch, in bottom of the adit level, is worth 16¢ per fm., and Buckingham's pitch, in the back of the adit level, is worth 13¢ per fm.—Eastern Mine: Old Lode: The lode in the 20 east is 2 1/2 ft. wide, composed of spar, prian, munda, and spots of copper ore—a very kindly lode.—North Lode: The 20 cross-cut north is progressing favourably; driving by six men, at 7¢ per fm. The lode in the adit level west is now 4 ft. wide, and worth 8¢ per fm.

WHEAL AGAR.—Wm. Roberts, April 6: Nothing new in the ends since last report. A stopes in back of the 50, east of Windost shaft, produces 3 tons of ore, worth 30¢ per fm.

WHEAL CROWNDALE.—J. Richards, April 7: The different pitches throughout the mine are looking exceedingly well, particularly the one in the bottom of the 30 fm. level, 40 fathoms to the east of the main western engine-shaft, in which the lode is 10 ft. wide, and worth 12 tons of ore per fm. The pitwork is being prepared, and the water will soon be drawn to the 40 below the adit, or 60 fms. from surface. The dressing-floors are also being got on with.

WHEAL EDWARD.—M. H. East, April 5: North Lode: The diagonal shaft is set to sink below the 71 by nine men, at 17¢ per fm.; one month's stent. The 71 to drive west by six men, at 6¢ per fm.; 2 fms. stent. No. 1 stopes, in back of the 71 east, is set to six men, at 35¢ per fm.; one month's stent; and No. 2 to four men, at 40¢ per fm.; one month's stent. The lode in each stopes is worth 16¢ per fm. on an average. The 62 west is set to four men, at 5¢ 10¢ per fm.; 2 fms. stent; and the stopes in back of this level is set to six men, at 3¢ per fm.; one month's stent. The lode is much the same as stated in my report at the meeting. In the 52 west there are eight men driving on the lode south of the horse. I shall be able to report more fully on this point in my next. The tribute department is without any material change to notice.—South Lode: The engine-shaft is set to 12 men, at 31¢ 10¢ per fm.; one month's stent. The lode is equal in value as stated last week, worth 6 tons of good ore per fm., and promising to improve. The 61 east is set to six men, at 6¢ per fm.; 3 fms. stent; lode worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The 61 west is set to six men, at 7¢ per fm.; 2 fms. stent; lode 2 1/2 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. The 50 west is set to four men, at 6¢ 10¢ per fm.; 2 fms. stent; lode unproductive at present, but promising to improve. The rise and stopes in back of the 50 are set to six men, at 4¢ per fm.; one month's stent; lode worth 1 1/2 ton of ore per fm.

WHEAL ELLEN.—N. T. Miners, J. Hosking, April 6: We have driven on the course of the lode east and west from cross-cut at the 48, 6 fms. The lode in the western end is worth 8¢ per fm. The lode in the eastern level is producing good stones of lead. In the 30, driving east of the diagonal shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, good copper ore. In the 20, west of diagonal shaft, is 1 ft. wide, worth 7¢ per fm. The 20 is unproductive, and suspended for the present. The 10 is without alteration.—Black Lode: In the 6, driving east, the lode is yielding good stones of rich copper ore, not sufficient to value. Other parts of the mine much the same as last reported.

WHEAL EMMA.—Wm. Goldsworthy, April 8: There is no particular alteration to notice since my last report.

WHEAL EMMA EXTENSION.—W. Goldsworthy, April 8: We have cut in north 5 ft. through a kindly lode; on the footwall there is a very fine gossan about 15 in. wide, with spots of ore. We are now driving south to see the size of the lode from north to south, which appears to be very large.

WHEAL FRIENDSHIP.—April 3: Taylor's shaft is now about 8 fms. below the 230—ground favourable for sinking. The lode in the 230, east of Taylor's shaft, is about 2 ft. wide—poor. The lode in the 180, west of Stephens's cross-cut, is 2 1/2 ft. wide, will yield 1/2 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the winze sinking under the 170, on north branch of south lode, is 2 ft. wide, will yield 1 1/2 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 170, east of Taylor's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, will yield 1/2 ton of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the 150 on the middle lode, east of Brenton's shaft, will yield 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 80, east of Brenton's plane, is 2 ft. wide, poor, but ground favourable for driving. The lode in the 40, east of Lucas's winze, is 8 in. wide, yielding a little ore, nothing to value. The lode in the 10, east of Crew's winze, on north branch of south lode, is 8 in. wide, yielding occasional stones of ore, nothing to value. The lode in the 10, west of Ware's cross-cut, is 9 in. wide, will yield 1/2 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 10, east of Ware's cross-cut, is 3 ft. wide, poor, but kindly. The lode in the winze sinking under the 10, east of Ware's cross-cut, is 2 ft. wide, will yield 1 ton of ore per fm. The stopes under the adit level, east of Brenton's plane, will yield 1 ton of ore per fm. The tribute pitches are much the same as for some time past.—Kent's Lode: The lode in the 60 west is 2 ft. wide, poor. The lode in the 60 east is 18 in. wide, yielding a little ore, nothing to value. The lode in the 24 east is 18 in. wide, poor. The lode in the 12 east is 18 in. wide, will yield 1/2 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the adit east is 1 ft. wide, yielding a little ore, nothing to value. The stopes under and above the adit level on this lode will yield 1 ton of ore per fm.

WHEAL GLYNN.—John Vercoe, April 7: In the 12, north end, we have a kindly lode, with squats and bunches of lead. In the 24 we have opened a valuable piece of ground, which will let at a low tribute. In the 24 north the lode is improving; it is large and kindly, producing some good stones of lead. We have let the engine-shaft to the 30, at 18¢ 10¢ per fm., for the whole lift; the lode is undergoing a change for the better, showing favourable indications southward, with a nice branch of lead. We have dressed about 10 tons of lead, worth from 15¢ to 20¢ per ton, and I have several tons of lead on surface towards another sampling.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, April 3: We have not done anything in either of the ends in the 66 since my last advice, because the summer has been engaged securing the plat and stripping down a piece of ground for the penthouse, &c. In the coming week I hope to resume the sinking of the engine-shaft again with speed. I have no alteration to report in any of the other bargains, but which are progressing satisfactorily.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, April 3: In sinking the engine-shaft we are making fair progress. In the 9

At New Granada Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Chas. Johnston in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance net profit, 10067. 16s. 11d., and the cost of the mine for the 12 months, 10,929. 14s. 11d.; returns, 14,377. 1s. 10d. The report of the directors and auditors were read, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed. The proceedings, which are fully reported in another column.

At the East India Coal Company's extraordinary general meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. W. S. Austin in the chair), Major-General David Downing, of the General Army, and Mr. P. E. Norton, of the firm of Cutler and Co., of London and Bombay, were elected directors.

At the Mines de la Loire meeting, in Paris, a few days ago, Count de Montebello was elected to the chair, and the Chairman of the Board of Directors—the only post of the kind he had retained.

The Copiapo Mining Company's estimated produce for Jan. —

Class.	Quantity.	Price.	Approx. value
Best class ore	200 qtls.	22-50	4500
Second class ore	140	15	2100
Barrows	100	13-50	1350
Total	440		8150-12

Delveira Mine.—In this shaft the lode is 1½ ft. wide, looking much the same as last reported, giving about 1 ton of 20 per cent. ore per fm. In north chiblon the lode is 2½ ft. wide, not looking quite so well as when last reported; it will yield about 1½ ton of 20 per cent. ore per fath. In the bottom end, driving north, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, not looking so well as when last reported, and will produce about 2 tons of 20 per cent. ore per fm. In the bottom end, driving south, the lode is 1½ ft. wide; an alteration since last reported, giving about 1 ton of 20 per cent. ore per fm. No. 2, in the south chiblon, the lode is 1 ft. wide, giving some good stones of ore, yielding about 1 ton of 20 per cent. ore per fm. In the steps in the 10 the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of 20 per cent. ore per fm. The mine is still looking well.

Feb. 15.—Cassio Mine: The 13 east, on north lode, 1 have for the present stopped, as it was driving over ground already proved in the 20, and which, until the end of Dec., was produced no ore. The 20, driving on north lode, 1 as last advised, producing about 2 tons of 13 per cent. yellow sulphur per fm. The 30 steps, in the back east, produce about 2½ tons of 13 per cent. yellow sulphur per fm. The 30 steps, in the bottom westerly, now produce only about 1 ton of 9 per cent. yellow sulphur per fm. The chiblon from the 45 to 50, on main south lode, produces a small quantity of dark blue best sulphur. The 50, on main south lode, driving west and rising at an angle of 30°, following a lode of ore nearly 3 ft. wide of best dark blue sulphur, as last advised, and, in consequence of the rise, is badly ventilated, and prevents me stopping the bottom at present, as the operatives would be incumbered by the upper openings; and by carefully following the ore I have hopes of making a good bunch. This lode was intersected by a cross-cut, and by tracing the run of the lode, and by driving one yard northerly, I have cut a branch from the north lode, which I presumed, in my last, intersected the main south lode; the said branch is about 1 ft. wide, in yellow sulphur of about 9 per cent., with stones of dark blue sulphur. Western Sett: I have two more sinking old chiblon 1 unburied, to communicate with old workings, and produces about 1 ton of 12 per cent. carbonate ore per fm. In the cross-cut in the 50 beneath, driving north, I have two men employed, and hope here to cut a northern lode in 6 yards. The barrows still improve by sifting, which collect all the ore contained.

The New Grand Duchy of Baden Mines have a report from Munsterthal, near Freiburg, on April 5:—At the Schindler Mine, we have since last report cleared the gannib north of the shaft so far as a breast of ground, which is about 12 ft. from the end of the shaft, and find a level driven north therefrom 9 feet. The level and gannib is about 4 feet wide, with the lode standing on both sides; we cannot, therefore, say how wide the lode is here, but so far as can be seen at present, a great part of it will pay for taking away, and some of it will have a fair profit on working. The bottom of the level is worth about 15¢ per fathom. When all the stuff was cleared so low as the surface of the water, we again tried the bottom with a bar of iron, and find that there is a narrow place, which is 6 feet below the bottom of the shaft, about 4 feet deeper than we had before found, and the lode is about 4 feet wide. The whole length opened at bottom, from the north and to the south end of the level, is 7 fms. 1 ft. We can see the lode in the shaft about 2 ft. out from the south level, where it is about the same value as the bottom of the level—20¢ per fathom. We have also cut a cross-cut, bearing holes, &c., and fixed a lift, and the shaftmen are now cutting away some ground in the sides of the shaft where it is crooked, for a line of rods for working the bottom or sinking a lift. At Teufelsgrube Mine, the lode in London lode is north on an average 7 cwt. of ore per fathom. In Wilhelm's level it is worth from 8 to 9 cwt. of ore per fathom. In Frederick's level, about 6 cwt. of ore per fathom.

The Australian Mining Company have advice from Mr. Forster, dated Charlton, Feb. 1:—At the end of the present week I expect our shaft will be down 100 fms. For the last 3 fms. we have gone through ground similar to that met with about the same level on the whole, which is a black shale, strongly impregnated with magnetite, and just the sort of ground in which yellow iron lodes are to be met with. In my opinion the ground cannot be more favourable, and it is quite as easy for sinking as I should wish to see it. Next week I hope to complete the sinking, so as to get the shaft fixed, making the total lift about 15 fms. Our engine is ready for pumping at any hour, and I hope to have the winding machinery, which has been all made on the spot, nearly completed by the end of the week. Our water has not increased as we expected, but I think by the time we are down to the level of the clasper, we shall have a sufficiency to supply the boiler and condenser. I hope we shall, as otherwise we must erect a whim, as 15 fms. is about the limit from which we can draw with a windlass.

The reports of the Pontgibaud, Worthing, English and Australian, and Port Phillip and Colonial Mining Companies, will be found in page 236.

At the Marquette and New Granada Mining Company's last half yearly meeting, held on Jan. 29, and reported in the Journal the following day, a lengthened discussion arose as to bringing the company under the Limited Liability Act. Mr. J. D. Fowler, the Chairman upon that occasion, remarked that the directors were of opinion—that, if possible, they should reform the company with limited liability, and a resolution was unanimously passed, appointing Mr. J. Field, Mr. S. Herapath, Mr. De Pas, and Mr. Yarrow to confer with the directors upon the subject. Mr. Fowler said that these expressed his opinion that there were legal difficulties in the way of the reformation; and as some of the members of the committee of consultation said at the meeting they would prefer giving up the dividend to not having the company registered with limited liability, it must be a guarantee that every creditor had been made to get over the legal difficulties. Messrs. Maples, Maples, and Pearson, the company's solicitors, state a amendment of the Joint Stock Acts is contemplated this year by Government, and that it is unlikely Government will assent to alteration. By the circular issued by the company, the letter of the solicitors conclude with the following important observations:—"We may be allowed, as solicitors of the company, to observe that we hardly think the shareholders of this company are quite aware of the many advantages which ensue to them from the company being incorporated even as an unlimited company, and it is only through the medium of the winding-up clause that shareholders can be reached, and then they are called upon in proportion to their shares, and not for the whole debt of any one creditor. The Act of the 19 and 20 Vict., cap. 47, gives shareholders much greater protection than heretofore in these particulars in a company such as the present." Since the last half-yearly meeting, held Jan. 23, the directors have invested the amount of the reserved fund, being 25761. 6s., in the Three per Cent. Consols.

We are authorised to state that, owing to the unavoidable delays in finally closing the separate accounts of the Alton and Quenaguan Companies to the end of the year previous to their amalgamation, the meeting has been necessarily postponed; this will, however, take place early in May, when the directors will lay a full statement of affairs before the shareholders.

The Copiapo Smelting Company have received advice from Mr. T. H. Thomas, their superintendent, stating that he had arrived with his family in Chili in good health. Owing to the fatigues of the sea voyage, and the passage of the Isthmus, some of his staff were labouring under indisposition, but this, it was supposed, was merely temporary.

We are informed that the Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica have sent out an immense quantity of machinery to the mines in a vessel which sailed on Jan. 27, and in due course would have arrived long since. The principal operations at the mines have been confined to making preparations for its erection as speedily as possible after reaching its destination; it, therefore, cannot be expected that any large quantity of ore will be returned until the machinery is fairly at work. The new advances are looked forward to with considerable interest.

From India, we learn that the works of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company are progressing very satisfactorily. The entire earthwork of 150 miles from Surat to Ahmedabad, are on the eve of completion, several miles of iron work having been laid down. The ballasting engines had arrived, and were running on the line. The first large bridge was about to be completed. The contractors all state that the company had the power of working upon the possession of land. They are now actively engaged on the working surveys on the extension line to Bombay, lately conceded to them.

From the Cape of Good Hope, we have a report that gold has been discovered at Stutterheim, in British Kaffraria. An officer of the German Legion, Lieut. Von Buttner, states that three men of the legion had obtained by washing about 3½ ounces in one day.

The barque, *Admiral Collingwood*, with Namaqualand copper ore for Swanes, founded near the Cape late in January. The cargo, 10,000 cwt., was insured by local companies. The crew were taken into St. Helena by a French barque.

In the Foreign Mine Share Market, the transactions have been as follows:—St. John del Rey, 12½ to 13; Linars, 9½ to 9½; Lusitania, 1½, with every tendency to a rise. General Mining Association (Nova Scotia), 18; Bon Accord, 3½; Worthing, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; some very fine specimens have been received, and the reports are highly favourable. Chancelorville, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; United Mexican, 2½ to 3½; Cobre, 40; Santiago, 2 to 2½; Levant Mineral, 1½. All other kinds of stocks were quiet.

Our Hull correspondents (Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co.) report that the market for railway shares continues dull and drooping, and no disposition is evinced to purchase on the part of the public. Guaranteed shares continue to find buyers, but the description of security is scarce.

Our Sheffield correspondents (Messrs. F. E. and S. Smith) report a want of animation in the mining share market. Business has been done in Chapel Dale at 3½ prem.; Mill Town, 3½; Peak Forest, 1½ prem. Brightside more enquired for, in consequence of the mine looking better. Eyam steady, at 48 to 50; New Midland, 1½ to 1½ prem.; North Derbyshire, 1½ to 1½. A mine, called the Cowden Rake, has been divided into 1000 free shares of 1s. each, and 1000 (11) shares, with 5s. deposit, and have been allotted chiefly to Sheffield; the shares are in request at a premium, but no business has yet been done in them.

We understand that the charge preferred by Mr. Oliver against Mr. T. Roddick, and which was dismissed by the Lord Mayor, is likely to afford some profitable employment for the gentlemen of the long robe.

In the action tried at the late Cork Assizes, J. Calvert v. Thomas Saunders Cave, of the Audley Mine, a verdict was given for the plaintiff, with costs.

In the matter of the Welsh Potash Lead and Copper Mining Company, Vice-Chancellor Kindersley has appointed Mr. Wm. Whitmore, the official manager, to superintend the winding-up.

The Wellington Copper Mining Company have convened a meeting for Tuesday next, April 13; and the Blaenavon Iron and Coal Company their annual meeting for May 13.

The General Auction Company are now prepared to carry out the principles on which they started to any extent. Such a company has long been wanted, and in many instances, could such assistance have been obtained, much valuable property would not have been lost. The advances required are to be made expeditiously, with the least possible expense, and the amount of sales promptly remitted.

At Brymbo, new spelter works have just been opened; at Gwyrystyl Park, a company, now in course of formation, will shortly commence sinking coal pits; and at Bwlchgwyn, a party of adventurers have commenced the exploration of a new lead mine.

A slight improvement has taken place in the coal trade in the Wrexham and Ruabon districts, but great inconvenience is felt at Ruabon especially, from the scarcity of railway trucks; indeed, in some instances, orders have been countermanded in consequence of want of punctuality in the delivery. A correspondent suggests, that if some of the railway plant manufacturers who advertise trucks for hire were to arrange to send them to Ruabon they would not long remain idle.

GOLD IN WALES.—One of your correspondents in the last Number (of your Journal) enquired about the gold of Wales. Perhaps a brief account of the matter will be generally interesting. There can be little doubt that gold has been obtained in former times by washing the sands of several of the rivers that come down from the slate rocks in that part of our island, but it was not until 1843 that the Cwmhelian Mines, near Dolgelly, in Merionethshire, were first noticed by Mr. Arthur Dean, as containing something like a complete system of auriferous veins. An account of this discovery was communicated at the meeting of the British Association at York, in 1844. Since then the mines have been partially worked, and in 1853 carefully examined the district. The Merioneth Valley, and some of its small tributaries close to the town of Dolgelly, contain the chief mines that have been found to possess any quantity of gold. The metal occurs as usual in a native state, but is found in veins and fookany cross-veins, parallel and at right angles to the porphyry range, which here runs north and south through Merionethshire. The nearest fossiliferous rocks are the Lingula-beds of the lower Silurian series, and the veins usually occur in underlying metamorphic schists. The matrix of the veins is quartz, and the associated minerals either galena and blende, or iron and copper pyrites. In addition to the gold in the veins, minute particles are disseminated through the pyrites. I noticed particularly here, and have since observed elsewhere, wherever any gold was present in veins, that more or less magnesian mineral (generally chlorite or steatite) is found in the immediate vicinity. At the time of my visit one of the strings of gold-bearing quartz in chlorite schist was opened, and I obtained from a few specimens of quartz, struck off whilst it was underground, very distinct threads and grains of gold; the general yield of the small quantity thus removed being at the rate of 60 cwt. of gold to the ton of matrix. Further researches, however, failed to discover any quantity worth working, and the mine has, I believe, since been neglected. At Clogau, not very far off, other auriferous specimens, far richer, were obtained a year or two after my visit, but here also the works are stopped. Generally it may be said that the gold districts of Wales are limited to those places where the rocks are not only schistose but chlorite or steatitic. They present a very marked resemblance to those of other countries where gold occurs more abundantly, but more especially to those of the south-eastern states of North America, where almost all the indications of the associated rocks and minerals are precisely similar. No doubt in former times, when nearly all the rivers of Western Europe brought down appreciable quantities of gold, or at least when the accumulations of ages were still untouched, the Welsh streams, as well as the German, French, and Spanish rivers, were rich in golden sands. These have long since been removed, whilst at the present price of labour, and with the extreme irregularity of distribution that seems always to obtain where native metal exists, it is almost a hopeless chance to expect profit from mining or reducing establishments on a large scale. —D. T. ANSTED.

• The Romans obtained gold from quartz lumps in slaty rocks at South Gogofau, about 10 miles west of Llandovery. They also appear to have ground down the iron pyrites of the same district, which they afterwards washed for gold.

It is in the Dolgelly district of North Wales where auriferous minerals have been chiefly discovered, and where the geological conditions are said to be analogous to those of some other gold-producing countries. Gold has been found in the mines known as Ylira, Clogau, Caeuau, Wellington, Victoria, Lechlair, Cambrian Prince of Wales, West Prince of Wales, Glasdir, Tyddynwlad, Dolgrynog, North Dolgrynog, West Dolgrynog, Cwmhelian, Berthelwyr, and Caeuau. I have myself found gold in quartz, carbonates of lime, slate, chlorite schist, blende, galena, copper pyrites, iron pyrites, tetradymite, and bismuthine; and of its occasional occurrence in extraordinary richness in the Clogau, Cambrian, and Dolgrynog Mines, I possess remarkable proofs. To my own knowledge, so recently as 1856, as much as 14½ ozs. of gold were obtained from 100 lbs. weight of quartz, taken from the Clogau Mine, and many samples of 14 lbs. weight from the Clogau and Cambrian Mines have yielded in the proportion of 1 to 10 ozs. to the ton of quartz. Hitherto the attempts to extract the gold on a commercial scale have not proved successful. This does not obliterate the mineralogical facts. Whether gold exists in remunerative quantities in the rocks of the district, although not actually visible, remains still undetermined. Perhaps it does not; but this point is not proven. —T. A. READING.—*The Geologist.*

TO CHEMICAL AND METALLURGICAL MANUFACTURERS.—WANTS A SITUATION AS CHEMIST OR PRACTICAL SMELTER, or to combine both, a PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN, who studied under the late Prof. Johnston, of Durham, and who has acted as chemical superintendent of a copper works in South Wales for the last ten years. The advertiser has a thorough knowledge of copper smelting, practically and chemically; is also a geologist and mineralogist; has had considerable practice in silver assaying; and knows the various processes now in operation for the extraction of gold and silver from ores of copper, &c. He is now open for an engagement at home or abroad, and can produce testimonials of the highest respectability. —Communications addressed "Chemist," Cambrian office, Swansea, will be attended to.

TO ALKALI AND SULPHURIC ACID MANUFACTURERS.—The ADVERTISER has had the sole management of a large manufactory for several years, and is competent to PLAN, ERECT, or MANAGE a similar concern of any magnitude, and on the most improved principles. His present engagement being about to terminate, he is OPEN TO TREAT with manufacturers having works at present in operation, or capitalist about to erect the same, in any part of England or abroad. Highly respectable reference as to ability and character will be given. —Communications may be addressed to "X. Y.," care of Mr. Jas. Newton Warburton, 30, Cumberland-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

WANTED, A SITUATION, by a person who has had 13 years' experience as one of the most extensive iron works in the North of England as PRACICAL ENGINEER, DRAGON, or MANAGER. The advertiser has had the superintending of the erection of blast-furnaces, and practically understands the working of them. —Address, "E. D.," *Mining Journal* office, 28, Fleet-st., London.

RAILS.—2000 and 3000 tons of RAILS, to be made to any ordinary section and specification, ON SALE at LOW RATES, by JOHN H. AUSTIN and Co., rail brokers, Fenchurch-street, E.C., London.

FOR SALE, A CRUSHER, with SIFT and GEARING, rolls 24 in.; has only been in use four months. Also, FOUR CAST-IRON SLIDING DOORS, for FEEDING A KILN.—Apply at the TAMAR SMELTING WORKS, Beccles, Tavistock.

TO BE SOLD, CHEAP, ONE 36 in. ROTARY ENGINE, with fly-wheel and one boiler (near Plymouth).—For particulars, apply to Mr. Hy. WILTS, 17½, George-street, Plymouth.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, THE UNEXPIRED TERM OF LEASE of certain extensive and valuable LEAD MINES, situated between the town of Newtownards and Bangor, in the county of DOWN, Ireland, and called the NEWTOWNARDS MINES; together with the MACHINERY, TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS, STORES, and MATERIALS, thereto belonging; including FIVE STEAM-ENGINES, EXCELLENT CRUSHING MILLS, and every requisite convenience for carrying on an extensive business. These mines have already yielded in profits £25,000 and upwards, and are still working at a profit. It is now requisite to open up new ground, of which there is a large extent unexplored: from the nature of the Deed of Association, the directors are unable to make calls upon the shareholders, and it has been determined to dispose of the mine.

THE LEASE, which comprises the whole townlands of White Spots, is held for the life of a healthy young man, 19 years of age, together with an unexpired term of six years from the 1st Nov. last. The works are conveniently situated within a few miles from the port of Bangor, where the mining company have a store.

A few spirited adventurers, willing to embark a moderate capital, will find this a most favourable opportunity, offering fair and reasonable prospects of success. Terms and particulars may be known, upon application to W. BACKWELL, Esq., Douglas, Isle of Man; or Mr. H. B. NOBLE, Secretary of the Newtownards Mining Company, Douglas.—April 7, 1858.

In the Court of Vice-Wardens of the Stannaries.—Stannaries of Cornwall.

In the Cause of WEBB v. POLKINHORNE AND OTHERS.

IN RE ST. COLUMB TRESAVEAN MINE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to an ORDER, or DECREE, made in the above-mentioned Cause, and bearing date the 9th day of March last, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HOLDEN at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 21st day of April inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon, for SELLING—

463 (1879ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendant William Polkinhorne; 10 (1379ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendant Richard Cotton; and 72 (1379ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendant William Lenton.

Respectively of and in the said MINE, or as many of the said several shares of the said several defendants as may be necessary to satisfy the said Order, or Decree, and of and in the ORES, HALVANS, ENGINES, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS, upon and belonging to the said MINE.

For further information, application may be made to Mr. CHITCOTT, plaintiff's solicitor, Truro.—Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, April 7, 1858.

LEAD ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Vale of Towy	45	£14 13 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
ditto	6	13 2 6	ditto
ditto	5	12 5 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	25	13 7 6	ditto
East Lloyds	43	15 10 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
Maesryrddu (Talargoch)	16½	14 10 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Cestia Llys (Talargoch)	16½	15 11 0	ditto
Talargoch	6	12 12 6	A. Eytton.
Deep Level	25	13 10 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Pantyygo	65	13 14 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Bodelwyddan	3	14 10 0	A. Eytton.
Holywell Level	4	15 17 0	ditto
Hendre	3	12 17 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Rhosmor	28	15 6 0	A. Courage.
ditto	4	16 11 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.

Sold on the 8th April.

Wheal Wrey Consols.	25	£18 18 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
ditto	23	18 18 0	J. Bibby, Sons, & Co.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled March 17, 1858, and sold at Swansea April 6, 1858.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Berehaven	117	10½	£10 8 0	Del Soto	51	18	£18 2 6
Knockmahon	111	11	10 9 0	Namaqua	50	18	18 14 0
ditto	107	10½	10 9 0	ditto	29	19½	19 9 0
ditto	75	10½	10 9 0	ditto	3	15½	15 15 6
ditto	73	7½	6 11 0	Namaqua (T. W.)	39	16½	15 12 6
Knockmahon	93	11½	11 8 6	W. and Co.)	23	18½	18 2 0
ditto	83	11½	11 10 0	ditto	50	18½	18 5 6
ditto	80	11½	11 10 0	South Devon	21	23	23 16 0
ditto	76	11½	11 12 0	ditto	16	23	23 16 0
Cuba	73	12½	12 15 0	ditto	7	23	23 16 0
ditto	70	12½	12 9 0				
ditto	63	12½	12 16 0				

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Berehaven	482	£4721 0 0	
Knockmahon	329	3800 19 0	
Cuba	210	2661 13 0	
Del Soto	133	£2488 0 0	
Namaqua (T. W.)	112	2595 8 6	
South Devon	44	205 15 0	

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
Copper Mines' Company	88	£1032 9 0
Freeman and Co.	30	314 13 0
J. Greenfield and Sons	62	2485 0 0
Sims, Williams, Nevill, and Co.	133	5298 2 0
Vivian and Sons	307	3940 13 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	365	1118 3 0
Mines Royal Company	107	
Total	1310	£15,931 15 6

Copper ores for sale at Swansea, April 13.—Cobre 92, 91, 90, 89, 69, 32, 49, 11, 9.—Santiago 100, 95, 90, 66, 31, 28, 13, 16, 10.—Cuba 72, 70, 66.—San Fernando 35, 30, 49, 6.—Bampfylde 20, 9.—Molland 27.—Wallich Bay 13.—Namaqua 10.—Namaqualand 8, 2.—Cronbane 3, 2.—Tigrony 3, 2.—Total, 1491 tons.

AVERAGES.

Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	10½	£10 4 0
Foreign	15½	13 16 6
Sale	12-16	£12 3 0
Totals—British, 855; Foreign, 435=1310 tons (21-swts.)		£116 19 0

AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.

Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	11½	£11 3 0
Foreign	21-15-16	22 4 0
Sale	20½	£21 1 0
Totals—British, 121; Foreign, 1079=1200 tons (21-swts.)		£111 10 0

• Purchased for Pocket Nook Company.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled March 24, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, April 8.

Purchased for Robert Moore Company.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled March 24, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, April 8.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
West Basset	85	£4 12 0	Great Wheal Alfred	11	£3 5 0
ditto	84	4 7 6	United Mines	100	3 15 0
ditto	83	6 8 6	ditto	60	7 5 0
ditto	72	10 13 6	ditto	32	2 2 6
ditto	73	3 14 6	ditto	64	4 0 0
ditto	64	10 13 6	Levant	44	8 5 6
ditto	56	6 10 6	ditto	42	13 2 6
ditto	51	7 15 6	ditto	42	7 13 0
ditto	46	14 5 6	Wheal Charlotte	80	3 10 0
ditto	44	6 0 0	ditto	26	13 16 0
ditto	40	8 6 6	ditto	14	8 0 0
ditto	38	4 6 6	ditto	10	5 19 0
ditto	37	3 8 0	West Crinins	100	5 12 0
ditto	36	3 12 0	South Crenver	54	2 2 0
ditto	35	8 12 0	ditto	25	6 3 0
ditto	32	5 16 6			
ditto	32	1 13 6			
ditto	32	3 2 0			
ditto	31	8 12 0			
ditto	30	2 17 6			
ditto	28	3 3 0			
ditto	27	2 2 0			
ditto	27	1 8 0			
ditto	26	3 3 0			

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1857, BEING THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

By J. Y. WATSON, F.R.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1843), *Geological and Mining Statistics*, &c. The FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS appeared in a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET to the MINING JOURNAL of Jan. 2, 1858. A FEW COPIES OF THE REVIEW OF 1853, containing Statistics of the Metal Trade, the Dividends and Percentage Paid by British and Foreign Mining Companies, and the State and Prospects of upwards of 200 Mines. Also, a FEW COPIES OF THE REVIEW OF 1852, 1853, and 1854, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION at Messrs. WATSON AND CUELL'S Mining Office, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London. Also, STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST. By W. H. CUELL.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR, published every Thursday morning, price 6d., or 1s. 1d. per annum, contains Special Reports of Mines, and the Latest Intelligence from the Mining Districts, from an exclusive resident agent; also, Special Recommendations and Advice upon all subjects connected with Mining, and interesting to Investors and Speculators. A Record of Daily Transactions in the Share Market, Metal Sales, and General Share Lists, &c. Edited by J. Y. WATSON, F.R.S., and published by WATSON AND CUELL, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

N.B. Looking at the causes for the present depression in mining shares, Messrs. WATSON AND CUELL have made a selection of a few dividend and progressive mines to pay good interest, with a probability, also, of a rise in value, the names and particulars of which will be furnished on application.

SPECIAL REPORTS ON MINES.

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Teacher of Practical Mining at the Mining School, Truro. The ARITHMETIC contains all the Calculations usually employed in Copper, Tin, and Lead Mines, together with a Concise Treatise on Mensuration, &c., and other calculations highly useful to the miner.

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"I do not hesitate to say Mr. Rogers's work is the most complete combination of sound science and sound practice that has yet appeared on Iron—beyond comparison."—DAVID MURKIN. London: Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street.

Notices to Correspondents. Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

DEVELOPMENT OF COAL.—In your Journal of March 27 last there is an enquiry by a correspondent, under the signature of "S. R." on this subject. I think if he tried Calvert's patent, which effectually accomplishes this desideratum, he would be satisfied with the results. It is, indeed, surprising, that such queries should arise, when the patent is advertised weekly in your Journal.—CONSTANT READERS.

GAS IN COLLIERIES.—I was pleased to read the interesting communication from Mr. G. C. Greenwell, on the subject of Lighting Mines with Gas, in your last Journal, and I hope to see others from practical men, relating facts, or detailing experiments, that may have occurred during their experience, which, besides recording trials, must prove of great and general interest.—A COLLIER.

TWYFARVALE MINES.—Can any of your Cornish correspondents inform me whether the works are entirely suspended? I heard a few weeks since that the affairs of one of the principal shareholders were in the hands of trustees. As the lease was granted from the Duchy, I presume if the set be not worked that it will lapse, and, consequently, the present holders will lose their rights. It was anticipated that the resumption of this set would have been the means of affording employment to many, and conducive of great benefit to the surrounding district.—MERCATOR.

GOLD MINING COMPANIES.—The latest accounts received both from Australia and California state that there appears to be no deficiency in the produce of the precious metal, and the shipments arriving to hand from the Antipodes confirm these favourable accounts. We are further told that the machinery employed there has been found to be of great utility. Such being the fact, I would enquire how it is that, when so much skilled labour, competent superintendence, and effective machinery were sent from England, no results were arrived at? The only conclusion I can arrive at is this, that in the majority of cases there have been gross collisions, and that fraudulent misrepresentations must have been made, in order to draw from the British public the vast sums of money which in too many cases they were defrauded of.—A VICTIM.

"T. B." (Brighton).—Where money is required to be advanced upon call shares, too great a caution cannot be exercised. The value of these are fluctuating, and the best course would be to consult some respectable broker; the names of several appear in our advertising columns.

LAKY BATHURST GOLD MINING COMPANY.—I see by the Journal that Vice-Chancellor Wood has fixed April 29 for the day on which he will proceed with the list of contributories. I trust that there will be a full attendance of shareholders, and that several of those gentlemen who ushered this scheme into public notice will there, by a decree, be made, in some measure, to render justice. It is hard enough on the part of the credulous proprietors that they should have been deluded of their money under false pretences, but it will be a still greater injustice if they are forced to discharge liabilities incurred by and for the benefit of those who have so egregiously deceived them.—TAMMIS.

MINES IN IRELAND.—I have lately observed in your excellent Journal remarks deprecatingly made of mines in this country. Permit me to state, from my own knowledge of this country, that there are several places north of this that offer as good prospects of a primary fortune as any in Great Britain. I have no hesitation in stating there are many spots in Auld Ireland which, judiciously and economically managed, offer returns to the adventurer equal, if not surpassing, many that are so eagerly and expensively hunted up from the most distant parts of the world, but which are now only traversed by the wild Irish cowherd.—JOHN CALVERT, F.G.S., C.M.E.: Skilly, April 8.

LEVANT MINERAL COMPANY.—Your correspondent, "Abdoolah," should have attended the half-yearly meeting at the office of the company on March 18, when a very satisfactory account was laid before the meeting by the Chairman; and, though no dividend was declared, the shareholders were well satisfied with the present position and future prospects of the company. "Abdoolah" is a shareholder, he has only to call, as I have done, at the office of the company, when he will obtain the fullest information.—A SHAREHOLDER.

[A reporter from our Journal applied for admission to the meeting alluded to, but was refused. Had this course not been adopted by the directors, and an account of the proceedings been published in the Journal, "Abdoolah" and other shareholders would not have had to write complainingly to us.] **WHEAL GUSKUS.**—I wish, through the medium of your Journal, to draw the attention of the shareholders to the position of the affairs of this mine, having been informed that the secretary has issued a writ against one of the adventurers for the recovery of upwards of 500*l.*, due to him for six months' salary as secretary. I do not know whether any of your readers are aware of a similar case, but it would appear to me to be most unwarrantable and unjustifiable, particularly if the calls are paid, and, if taken as a precedent, will be likely to prove a most effective way of stopping the mouth of any shareholder who thinks he has a right to enquire too minutely into the accounts, or the source from which the supplies are obtained. The following up of this action may entail endless expense on the body of shareholders, as sooner than pay the amount so claimed the mine will probably be thrown into Chancery. I ask whether it would not be far more honourable in the secretary to call a meeting of the shareholders, and let them know fully the position of the mine? Or if the secretary is desirous of retaining the 5*l.* 5s. per month, and will not do this, let the shareholders themselves call a meeting, and decide whether they will be run into an end of expense and litigation, to gratify the private malice of their servant.—A SHAREHOLDER.

THE ALLIANCE BANK.—"J. R." (Clay).—The dividend of 5 per cent. was declared at the meeting in Paris, the particulars of which shall appear in our next. If it had been made free of income tax, it would have been unfair to the Parisian shareholders, where no such tax exists.

ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY.—As we have been told, through the *Mining Journal*, that the liquidation of this company will be finally settled in May, I think it would be as well, without any further comment, to allow a few weeks to elapse; under present circumstances, I am convinced no good would be attained by litigation. The only course for the liquidators to pursue is, in case of their claims not being then definitely settled, to retain possession of the property, and declare the instalment they have already received from Senor de Grimaldi forfeited. A committee of shareholders, called for the purpose to carry this into effect, but action would be premature until we see the result of the last negotiation.—R. S. St. Paneras.

AUSTRALIAN COAL, AND THE COAL TRADE.—The article on this subject is extracted from the *Compendium* of our correspondent, published in the Journal of March 20, and should have been so acknowledged by the *Standard Times*.

COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND.—With Mr. Corthorn, I think it is a reproach to the company that the amount of 193*l.*, due to the Church and School Fund, should still remain unliquidated. From the statement made by Mr. Hazlewood, it would appear that at the last annual general court several of the proprietors very liberally offered to subscribe, but when they received their dividends, unfortunately, they forgot to fulfil the promise which they had so spontaneously given. In 1857, and now at the last meeting, Mr. Gilbertson made a most eloquent appeal to the proprietors, pointing out the necessity and advantages of providing for the spiritual wants of the growing population. The proprietors appeared most cordially to re-echo his sentiments, but I imagine that the dividend is payable on the 27th inst. What I would suggest is that the secretary should lay before every shareholder a resolution to this effect:—that the Governor and Court should be empowered to charge the Church and School Fund to the general account. This could be written off in the usual way, and thus the stigma would be removed, and we should not have to be perpetually reminded of claims which, although we cannot be forced legally to discharge, we ought to have morally liquidated long since, if not for the well-being of others, at least the interest of ourselves.

WHEAL JANE.—"R. C." (Southampton).—The reason dividends are not being regularly made is that the cost of a new engine, &c., is being paid out of the profits. A change having been made in the managing agent has, no doubt, given rise to various rumours, which have no foundation. The mine, by all accounts, never looked better.

NORTH TAVY MINE.—A paragraph was inadvertently inserted in last week's Journal which, we regret to find, has caused pain to the captain, against whom it was intended to be a private reproof. The term "black cross-course" applied to the captain's features, and had really nothing to do with the mine.

HOLMDEAN MINE.—"G. T. C." (Belfast).—It is fully expected another call will be made. The shareholders in public meeting have not the power to make a call, as, under the Deed of Settlement of this company, it rests with the directors; but at the last meeting a resolution was unanimously passed, recommending the directors to make a further call of 4*l.* per share, in order to free the mine entirely from the debt now remaining, which was considered desirable, as the mine was now more than paying cost—a position it had not been in for many years. Mr. Bartlett has paid the 200*l.* for the portion of the debt agreed to be granted to him, and which reduces the balance against the mine to that extent. Mr. R. W. Jenkin, of Calington, in reporting upon the assay, calls the mine "a black cross-course" the term "public" is a Cornish one, and means "public sales."

GRANDELOREVILLE FURNACE.—Might I suggest to the directors the propriety of calling a public meeting, to inform us of the real state of affairs both in America and at Frodoham? This they can do without any difficulty, as both Mr. Josiah Harris and Capt. Hawkins are now in London.—HERR.

MINERAL WEALTH OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF BRISTOL.—In the *Mining Journal* of March 27 there is a paragraph alluding to the mineral deposits of the neighbourhood of Bristol, and expressing surprise that they are only now coming into notice. I have for some time been aware of very promising indications of iron ore, and have applied to two or three proprietors on the subject of proving these indications, and developing the same in case of the proof resulting satisfactorily. But these gentlemen require terms the most absurd and illiberal, and which would be a certain bar to the success of any enterprise. They lack the spirit to undertake the necessary risk themselves, and will not take the chance of the mine being a profit to more enterprising men. If the landed proprietors in your district would lease their minerals on the terms recognised as fair in every other mineral district in the country, there would speedily be no lack of undertakings, and the real mineral wealth of your district would soon cease to be matter of doubt.—L. Bristol Mercury.

NEW SOUTH WALES COAL AND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—What has become of the Chancery suit instituted about four years ago against the promoters? Surely this continued quietude on the part of those gentlemen who undertook to compel a disgorgement requires some explanation. Can any of your readers enlighten me upon the mystery which seems to pervade this business?—LXX.

CORNWALL GREAT CONSOLIDATED LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).—In reply to the question of a shareholder, "A. B." (Farnworth), which appeared in your Journal of last week, relative to the title of this company to the Wheal Williams set, I beg to state such is not included in this property, which comprises the Wheal Williams, and the Wheal Coates, and the Wheal River sets and Tamar Maria Mine. The leases of all these have been duly transferred to the trustees of the present company, which "A. B." could have ascertained by procuring a copy of the Articles of Association, or favouring me with a direct communication on the subject. Wheal Williams forms the northern boundary of the above set, but whether the lease be forfeited or not I cannot inform him, but I believe not.—C. PEARSON, Sec.

CARDIFF PRESERVED COAL COMPANY.—I did not mean, in the question I inserted in your last Journal, to ask whether the patentees were to receive any thing for his trouble before 10 per cent. had been paid to the shareholders; but whether he received, or was to receive, anything for his patent, before the fortunate shareholders received their trifling dividend.—CARSON.

GREAT WHEAL RUSS.—In reply to the remarks of your Cornish correspondent, saying I am too sanguine, I beg to inform him that up to the end of February last, 100 tons of the set of 500 tons of copper ore, and 100 tons of the set of 500 tons of lead ore, had been sold to the Great Wheal Russ United Mining Company. This does not look much too sanguine.—J. B. PANCOS.

Mr. Crofts has received letters, and has had personal enquiries made of him touching assumed omissions of the value of ores in his tabular statement, under the heading of "High and Low Priced Copper Ores," published in the Journal of last week. In reply to an anonymous writer (who dates from London, and posts his letter at Salisbury), as to Wheal Tedyd, Mr. Crofts begs to state that this mine is in the category of 70 mines not enumerated in the general column for the reason given—that the ore sold by Tedyd in the last quarter was under 100 tons. The value per ton was 9*l.* 8s. 6d. Mr. Lelan, of London, is also informed that Lady Bertha Mine was omitted by name for the same reason, having sold only 93 tons of ore in the same period, at the price of 10*l.* 10s. 6d. per ton. In consequence of these enquiries and answers, Mr. Crofts has forwarded to the Journal a supplementary table, containing details of the whole 70 mines not previously distinguished by name, with a similar arrangement from the highest to the lowest; and whilst it gives him much satisfaction to find that the subject attracts attention, he would suggest that he is freely open to any further enquiry, either personally or by letter, conceiving that the matter in his hands cannot be possibly involve any "private reasons" for the omission of a mine, and therefore an anonymous communication made to travel from London twice over Salisbury Plain savours rather of a round about mode of seeking information.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Notwithstanding the many communications that have appeared on this subject, neither the liquidators nor Mr. Goddard, their secretary, have as yet condescended to inform us when the final settlement of the affairs of this association is to take place. It is now ten months since the liquidators were appointed, and Mr. G. E. Cottrell, our Chairman, stated all would be wound-up in a month, yet we now appear to be as far from the goal as when we started last July.—PACIFICUS: Poole.

MAMMOTH SHIPS.—From time to time, through the medium of your Journal, in addition to the *Leviathan*, we have heard of projects of vessels which were to exceed this; and if what the inventors said of them were in any way based upon sound reasoning, they would achieve wonderful things—to be wind and waterproof, and to ensure speed and security. I have no doubt that in the construction of iron ships great improvements may yet be made. There is no question but that many already turned out have proved most defective in their construction, and faulty in their sea-going qualities; but I am by no means prepared to admit, as some of your correspondents would aver, that this is generally the case. In the best works a defective casting will occur; one quality of razors are made to sell, while others are to shave, so I presume it is with iron ships. Before mammoths or mastodons are constructed, let us see what the *Leviathan* is capable of performing. If she should prove successful, it will then be time to consider how far it will be advisable not only to follow in the wake of that vessel, but also to bring forward what practical improvements can be made. A brief period will suffice to test the capabilities of this monster; in the event of her triumph, it will then be a proper time for some inventive genius to urge their claims, which now, by too frequent repetitions, merely dull the ears of the public, and do not advance their cause one step forward, but rather tend to retard that which they so earnestly advocate.—COMMON SENSE.

GREAT FOLGOATE MINE.—Can any one inform me what the Great Folgoate mine is doing, or have done, towards winding-up this mine? The resolutions for winding-up which was passed nearly two years ago. We had a dividend of 5*l.* a share returned in September last, but have never had any report of what has been done, or a statement of accounts. I think you will agree with me that this is not at all should be.—AN UNFORTUNATE ADVENTURER.

WHEAL GUSKUS.—Previous to the commencement of the current year we were accustomed to see weekly reports from this mine. I have not heard that it has been abandoned or suspended. According to the report of the last meeting, it would appear the shareholders were somewhat in arrears to the secretary; if such be the case, the debt ought to be liquidated. In the meantime, while there are no reports published, shareholders who are at a distance cannot ascertain how they stand. The time of a secretary may be so much taken up that he cannot answer every enquiry of single shareholders; we look, then, to the *Mining Journal* as a medium of communication, and it is for this reason I intrude on your space.—M. Durlan.

WHEAL EDWARD.—The report of this mine in last week's Journal was a very good one, but is not the credit due to Capt. James Carpenter and Hodges for the manner in which it was first worked, and not to Capt. East? Had Capt. Hodges been allowed to carry out his views, there would have been a saving of 4000*l.*, and possibly the mine would have been in the Dividend List in 1856.—A LOOKER-ON.

SUBSCRIBERS IN AMERICA.—Our friends in America are informed that they can obtain the *Mining Journal* by ordering it from a bookseller in any of the principal cities in the United States. Mr. Trübner, of Paternoster-row, is the London agent, and sends parcels by every mail to the principal booksellers and news agents there.

* * * The MINING JOURNAL can be procured at our office by Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning. Newsmen, therefore, can make the necessary arrangements to have the Journal at the several stations in time to be forwarded by the mid-day trains, enabling many of our subscribers to receive their copies on the day of publication.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, APRIL 10, 1858.

The usual annual return of the Imports and Exports of Copper, Tin, Lead, and Spelter, for the year ending Dec. 31, has just been printed, and, though the twelve months to which the figures relate comprised the period during which a disastrous panic, which shook the whole commercial world to the base, was experienced, it is again shown that the progress of the mineral and metallurgical industry has been comparatively uninterrupted, thus proving the satisfactory basis upon which it rests. In the year under consideration, we imported of COPPER 75,832 tons of ore, 10,292 tons of regulus, and 7598 tons of metal, in various stages of manufacture, giving an increase in the quantity of ore of upwards of 4000 tons, of regulus 8000 tons, and of metals 2000 tons, as compared with the imports of 1857. Our chief sources of supply are again Chili, Cuba, Spain, and our possessions in Africa, Australia, and North America. The subjoined statement details more minutely the relative quantity received from the several countries:—

	Ore.	Regulus.	Metal.
Chili	21,385	17,910	2187
Cuba	16,352	—	—
Spain	13,020	—	—
Victoria	4,182	—	—
South Australia	1,839	6	1091
Australia (other parts)	2,280	—	130
South Africa	3,382	—	18
Other British possessions	655	—	148
United States (Atlantic ports)	3,022	273	1315
Peru	2,434	217	28
Other parts	7,281	857	1589

We exported 24,143½ tons of British copper, being an increase of 2000 tons upon the preceding year; of this 7146 tons was unwrought, bricks, pigs, &c.; 154½ tons in coin (all of which was sent to British colonies, with the exception of 20 tons to the United States); 12,792 tons in sheets, nails, &c. (including mixed and yellow metal); 13½ tons in wire; and 3103 tons in wrought copper of other sorts. The principal ports of shipment are London, Liverpool, Swansea, and Hull; 9385 tons having been shipped from London, 9129½ tons from Liverpool, 3046½ tons from Swansea, and 1511½ tons from Hull. Our best customer for unwrought copper was France; Holland, Belgium, Italy, and the East Indies being next in succession; and for wrought copper the East Indies; the Hanseatic Towns, United States, Syria and Palestine, and Holland being following in rotation. From the return, it appears that our British copper was thus disposed of:—

	Unwrought.	Wrought.	Total.
France	4700	318½	5018½
East Indies	348	4177	4525
Holland	751½	1128½	1880
Hanse Towns	81	1875½	1956½
United States	—	1375½	1375½
Syria and Palestine	—	177½	177½
Italy	319½	860	1179½
Belgium	682½	461	1143½
Turkey	12½	1048½	1061
Other parts	22½	3839½	3862
Total	7146	16,977½	24,123½

The shipments of foreign copper were all from London, Liverpool, Swansea, Hull, and Glasgow—less than 100 tons representing the balance of the two latter ports combined. The total quantity exported was of 692 tons, and of metal 2134½ tons: of the ore, France took 395½ tons; Holland, 295½ tons; and the Hanse Towns, 1 ton; of unwrought copper Prussia took 535½ tons; Holland, 255½ tons; Hanover, 157½ tons; 112½ tons; France, 101½ tons; and the Hanse Towns, 95½ tons; the remainder being sent to Sweden, Belgium, and the East Indies. Of the part wrought copper, France took 619½ tons, and Holland 70½ tons; remainder, which is insignificant in amount, being sent to Belgium, &c., and elsewhere.

Of Tin, we imported 2708½ tons of metal; of which British territories in the East Indies furnished 1576½ tons; Holland, 691½ tons; United States (Atlantic ports), 252½ tons; Peru, 147½ tons; and British possessions in South Africa, 31 tons; France, the Ionian Islands, Chili, and the Hanse Towns, also contributing trifling quantities. Of tin ore regulus we imported 1387 tons, of which 816 tons came from Victoria, 274 tons from Peru, 179 tons from the United States (Atlantic ports), 111 tons from France, and the remainder from Chili, Spain, and the East Indies. The exports, 31 tons of foreign ore, which was sent to France and 2568 tons of the metal—2188 tons being British, and 380 foreign—this was disposed of as follows:—

	British.	Foreign.	Total.
France	580½	95½	676
United States	193½	151	344½
Russia	283	1½	284½
Turkey	240	—	240
Italy	150½	8½	159
Spain	121	—	121
Other parts	625½	36½	662

Our import of SPELTER was 18,091 tons, being a decrease of 212 tons and of oxide of zinc 429 tons, being an increase of 193½ tons, as compared with 1856. Of spelter, the Hanse Towns furnished 10,405 tons; France 3744 tons; Belgium, 3293 tons; Holland, 431 tons; and other countries in quantities not exceeding 100 tons each, the remainder. Of the oxide of zinc Belgium sent 188 tons; and the United States (Atlantic ports) 105 tons; the Hanse Towns, Prussia, France, and Holland, supplying the remainder. The total exports were, 3123½ tons of British, and 1580 tons of foreign. Of this, the East Indies took 1740½ tons of British, and 111 tons of foreign; Australia, 556 tons of British, and 139 tons of foreign; the United States, and our South African and North American possessions following next in rotation.

With regard to the imports of LEAD, it appears that there has been an increase in pig and sheet from 10,254 tons to 12,768 tons; in ore 705 tons to 953 tons; in white lead from 304 tons to 74 tons; and in matte from 3 tons to 11 tons. We received the 11 tons of chromate of lead from the Atlantic ports of the United States, and the other descriptions from the following countries:—

	Pig and sheet.	Lead ore.	White lead.
Spain	1194½	37	—
Hanse Towns	484	—	—
United States	423	25	—
Italy	—	20	—
Holland	120	—	—
Belgium	111	—	—
Portugal	102	—	—
Other parts	186	610	—

Our exports of British lead were—Of ore, 538 tons; pig and sheet, 10,254 tons; white lead, 304 tons; and matte, 3 tons.

272 tons; shot, 2815 tons; litharge, 6624 tons; red lead, 2540 tons; of white lead, 2874 tons. Of foreign, we exported 2 tons of ore; 4 tons of pig and sheet lead; 34 tons of red, and 44 tons of white. The countries to which the British lead was exported were:—

Colonies & British possessions.	Tons.	Ors.	White.	Sundries.
China	6287	—	990	3000
India	3535	—	184	14
United States	3570	—	513	384
Brazil	2576	12	260	298
France	458	—	303	682
Spain	363	282	—	67
Other parts	17	149	17	18
	2324	37	772	1533

The very fair proportion taken by British colonies and other places under British rule is most encouraging; as by those places figuring so largely in the import lists, it is evident that we are yearly becoming better enabled to rely upon ourselves for supplies; whilst the satisfactory position which they occupy in the export list equally well proves that the colonies themselves are in a prosperous condition.

The importance of the principle of association, as carried out at the present day by joint-stock companies, is so obvious and so generally recognised, that there is no need of bringing forward arguments in support of it.

But it has also become evident that this important principle is capable of being greatly misused, and of being made an engine of most flagrant abuses. This is sufficiently illustrated by the proceedings of certain companies, which have within the last few years lured persons to become shareholders, under the expectation of receiving large profits, and which, after having dissipated the money obtained for shares in futile attempts to realise impossible schemes, have terminated their career by complicated proceedings and discreditable disclosures in the Court of Bankruptcy. Much of the blame in such cases is undoubtedly due to the inconsiderate craving for large gains by persons generally unacquainted with commercial and manufacturing affairs, and still more ignorant with regard to everything that would enable them to judge as to the value of the particular scheme by which they hope to attain their desire.

Nevertheless, this is no excuse for those who bait the hook with a tempting morsel, in the shape of calculated profits of 20 per cent., and the ordinary stereotyped puffs of these schemes. Nor is it much of an excuse to say that in many cases such projects are put forward in perfect good faith—that the projectors are as much deluded as the shareholders. The men who take any important part in the promotion or formation of companies are generally men well acquainted with business, and should for their own credit take adequate pains to certify themselves that the scheme to which they lend their names and influence is one capable of being carried into practice with advantage, and is not merely the questionable creation of a disinterested, though perhaps honest, brain. If this rule were rigidly acted upon we should hear little of Quartz Amalgamation Companies, Unadulterated Food Companies, and the like. The general character of such schemes is tolerably uniform; some popular delusion, some startling proposed achievement, or some incredible invention, forms the starting point of their history; a judicious prospectus, considerable confidence in assertions, dexterous allusions, and, above all, the calculation of anticipated profits. These are the "properties;" the players soon turn up, like vultures about carrion; a few "stars" are provided, who lend the high sanction of their names, perhaps "for a consideration;" and now the play begins. Walk up, ladies and gentlemen, and pay your money. Never mind whether you are poor widows, with fifty pounds a-year, or country parsons, with small stipends and large families. Our maxim is, "many micks make a muckle;" and, besides, do not our calculations show that we are going to pay 20 per cent.? The next stage after this is most likely a riotous meeting of shareholders, when some few, more hungry or more sensible than the rest, contrast their experience of receipts with the unfulfilled promise of profits. Then comes the winding-up, and perhaps some higgling with the late manager, secretary, &c., who hold out as creditors for an annuity or compensation; and after the small-talk for a day or two the affair is at an end as to the public. One hears nothing of the privations, the suffering, and misery of many who, in an evil hour, have been induced to embark some portion of their little means by the glowing representations made to them.

It is not often that a Scotchman is caught in this way; he is a bird that requires a deal of salt, but he is generally worth some extra trouble. Industry and frugality in himself, or his ancestors, have contributed to make him a substantial man. Only catch him, and he will bleed freely. True, if this is carried beyond a certain point he may, in vulgar language, "cut up rough," and prove very troublesome. He'll like to know what became of his money, and, above all, he'll like to have something to show for it. A gentleman of this kind is just now engaged in "laying," or perhaps rather "laying-out," the Electric Power, Light, and Colour Company, for it has long been a corpse, and was only galvanised to periodical convulsions. With characteristic nationality, Mr. PUNDE, of Edinburgh, prays, at great length, that a winding-up order may be issued against this galvanic company, and that the public may have some opportunity of knowing what has become of the money, and how the affairs of the company have been managed. This is certainly not unreasonable, as Mr. PUNDE has paid his money, and as the company have not succeeded in realising the 10,000*l.* they talked of in their prospectus, in November, 1854. Nor do we remember hearing anything, before the 31st of last March, of the results referred to in the prospectus of the company as having been obtained in the working of steel from English bar-iron, with a saving of 20 per cent., and equal to 14,000*l.* a-year. In this same prospectus it is stated also, that "complete success has attended the operations of the colour department, which have yielded a profit of 20 per cent. (again the favourite figure) on the capital employed in this branch." We are almost tempted to ask, which colour department—that applied to the prospectus, or the other? The former certainly was unrivalled in its brilliancy, and no doubt "its full development" required "more capital."

The committee of investigation appointed in April, 1856, furnish an appropriate background to set off the brilliancy of the "colour department." The accountant who examined the company's accounts made a balance-sheet and an analysis, showing that the assets of the company would only suffice to produce a sum equivalent to the return of 6*s.* per share to the shareholders, when Mr. SAMUEL GWINNETT HORRIDGE, a member of the committee, writes to Mr. PUNDE that it is proposed to dissolve the company in consequence of want of means, and at the same time suggests borrowing more money. The Chairman of this committee sells his shares at 4*s.*, and writes that he is so glad to have got out of the company, which he thinks the greatest swindle of the day. By some trivial mistake the Chairman of the committee is confounded with the Chairman of the company; and the latter writes with virtuous indignation to the *Times*, that he never wrote any letter calling the company bad names. But a year afterwards the Chairman of the company addresses to the shareholders a circular containing the following passage:—

"In consequence of the shares of the company not having been sold, and the minimum sum originally named provided, it has not one shilling at this moment to carry on its trade, with the exception of what has been borrowed at the exorbitant rate of 9 per cent. Should the shareholders object to the proposition made in the circular submitted to them on Feb. 11, 1857, there is no alternative left but to wind-up the company. The parties who have advanced the 8000*l.* would then take under their management the book debts, bills, and stock in part payment, and at once realise the plant, machinery, and lease to make good any deficiency."

Here was a company which had borrowed 8000*l.* to pay off liabilities, with-out a shilling of capital with which to carry on operations.

At this period, April 1857, about 30,000*l.* or 40,000*l.* appears to have been spent, the company having commenced operations with only about one-fourth of their 100,000*l.* capital paid up. Shares amounting to 50,000*l.* were given to Dr. WATSON for his patents, which seem to be considered now "not worth a rush;" but even if this be the case, he cannot at any rate be said to have been too well paid for them. As for these patents, perhaps the less that is said of them the better, but it is funny that the company should have been six years finding out they were "not worth a rush." The production of light by means of electricity was no great novelty in 1852, nor were the means proposed by Dr. WATSON for doing it very likely to succeed better than former attempts. The production of heat by electricity, as described in the specification, is ludicrously absurd to any one who has considered the relation of such heat produced to the means employed in producing it. As for the chemical products, they constitute only the "colouring" of the affair, and, therefore, must not be very seriously criticised. It will suffice to say that they were the old familiar Prussian blue, chrome yellow, &c.; and, according to the specification, their preparation was conducted just in the same manner, with the same materials, and at the same cost, as they always have been, and still are made. Now, putting this and that together, the winding-up

of the Electric Power, Light, and Colour Company is not so much a matter for surprise as the fact that it has been deferred so long, and had so great an opportunity of uselessly squandering money.

Few days have elapsed since we recorded the first proceeding under the Fraudulent Trustees Act, although it is upwards of six months since the Act passed, yet a pamphlet has just been published, through Effingham Wilson, entitled "Personal Liabilities of Directors of Joint-Stock Companies under the Fraudulent Trustees Act, with Remarks on Limited Liability," the object of which appears to be to induce fear in the minds of directors generally with regard to their responsibility; to lead all to infer that they can only protect themselves by employing professional accountants, other than the officers of the company; and to shake the confidence of shareholders in companies incorporated under the very comprehensive Acts of 1856-7. The author has, no doubt, read the Fraudulent Trustees Act, as he inserts a few of the clauses *verbatim*, but it would certainly appear that he might plead "limited" knowledge of all else concerning the laws of public companies.

Although he asserts that it is not his wish to frighten men of character and position from the management of joint-stock companies, or to represent the new law as necessarily placing them in danger, he would at the same time make them infer that the new law offers such great facilities for prosecution, that the officers of public companies would be for ever in the hands of lawyers; now, the acts of commission and omission which are declared by the Fraudulent Trustees Act to be misdemeanours were always misdemeanours, and where there is an intention to defraud, the extra punishment which the new law inflicts will have no material influence. The difficulty on the part of the shareholders to prove fraud is not diminished, and the chief value of the Act would, therefore, appear to be to directors themselves, who, being in a position immediately to detect fraud, can bring a fraudulent co-director to justice by a simple and expeditious process, and thus maintain their own fair reputation, and give the public far greater confidence than they have ever previously possessed in joint-stock companies. With regard to the mode of keeping accounts being regulated by legislative enactment, we opine that the present system of permitting each body of shareholders to have their accounts kept in a manner suitable to the operations in which they are engaged, and to their own wishes, is in every respect preferable; and we may also express our opinion that good book-keeping, where there is fraud is but little protection to the shareholders, and that the occasional examination of a company's accounts by a professional accountant is valueless; because such an accountant neither is nor can be required to know the details of the company's business, without which the whole he can do is to assert that the books are correct or incorrect—any shareholders' auditor being equally competent to do the same. The secret of having true accounts lies in employing competent and trustworthy secretaries, and subjecting them to the strict supervision of directors and auditors equally competent and trustworthy; if companies are managed by such officers we shall neither require occasional accountants nor prosecutions under the Fraudulent Trustees Act, but, otherwise, nothing less than criminal proceedings against the delinquents will be of any avail.

He asserts that the frequent appearance of insolvent companies in the Court of Bankruptcy has considerably shaken faith in the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1856-7; which assertion, we contend, is entirely without foundation. In the first place, the number of companies which have petitioned the Court of Bankruptcy is insignificant; and several of those which have petitioned registered under the Acts referred to simply to avail themselves of the increased facilities offered for winding-up. Secondly, the effect of bubble schemes coming before the Court of Bankruptcy must be to render the public less fearful of investing in newly-projected companies; since, under the old law, the shareholders' horror of winding-up was such, that even when the company had been proved to be a "bubble," the promoters were allowed to squander the remaining capital without any attempt being made to bring them to justice—the scheme ultimately sinking into oblivion, or bringing the unfortunate shareholders into the Court of Chancery under some creditor's petition for winding-up; whilst, under the new law, the combined action of those present at a single meeting is sufficient to bring about an immediate and inexpensive winding-up, which will probably reduce the loss to a few shillings per share. It will, therefore, be seen that neither shareholders nor directors have anything to alarm them, but that, on the contrary, the public are in a better position than ever for embarking in joint-stock companies.

In another column will be found a report of the sixth meeting since the resuscitation of the annual general court of the GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND; from this it will be seen that, despite the commercial crisis which occurred in last autumn, the Court of Assistants so judiciously directed the affairs of the proprietary that the sum of 25,834*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* was applicable to a dividend, and, accordingly the preference shareholders will receive 7½ per cent. and stockholders 1 per cent.

When we reflect upon the various phases through which this time-honoured company has passed, and the difficulties which it has encountered, and the ordeal it had to undergo prior to the late resuscitation, it must be a matter of congratulation to both shareholders and stockholders that their position is so flourishing as it is at the present time. It is of no import here to recapitulate the causes which led to the disastrous results which necessitated the suspension of the company's operations; suffice it to say, that owing to the energy of several of the present Court of Assistants, aided by their solicitor, Mr. YOUNG, they triumphed over all the obstacles, and placed the company on a stable and secure footing. The statement of accounts issued to the shareholders prior to the meeting was of the most lucid and explanatory nature, and gave great satisfaction to the shareholders at the general court; and, instead of the discord that unfortunately a few years since reigned, the proceedings were conducted in a most harmonious manner, thereby affording a strong contrast to the stormy meetings which formerly here were the rule and, unfortunately, not the exception. The stocks appear to have been taken with the greatest accuracy. Previous to the late crisis a great quantity of the stock was sold, but not delivered; and, as Mr. HAZLEWOOD justly observed, they had not taken bad bills, and thereby avoided the contingent loss which might possibly, under less prudent management, have accrued.

There is, however, one liability which the proprietors ought to liquidate, and this is the sum of 1993*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* due to the Cwm Avon Church and School Fund. It would appear that at the last annual general court, when an appeal was made to the proprietary, there were several of the shareholders who promised to subscribe, but, unfortunately, when the dividends were paid, they forgot this; and the consequence has been the small reduction which appears in the accounts of the Church Fund from the amount in the previous year. Mr. GILBERTSON, the indefatigable managing assistant at the works, gave a very clear account of the progress which had been made by the pupils of the Cwm Avon School, and offered to be one of forty to subscribe 50*l.*, or one of twenty to contribute 100*l.* to liquidate this debt. However well meaning this may be on the part of individuals, yet the proprietors, in a case of such vital importance, ought not to allow a few gentlemen to perform the duty which is incumbent on the whole proprietary.

Mr. GILBERTSON very justly remarked, that on the moral training of the people employed in the works, to a great extent, the dividends to be declared to the proprietors depended. There may be probably some few who do not see it in the light so clearly put forward by this gentleman, but it must be patent to all that good workmen will be of greater benefit than those who are idle and dissolute. The school is conducted on no sectarian principles; religion and morality are taught to all, and no peculiar doctrine or schismatic teaching is allowed. In the elements of useful knowledge, it appears from the diocesan report that the pupils of the Cwm Avon School can not only compete with others, but are superior to the generality of those educated in similar establishments in the county of Glamorganshire.

It is not our province to dictate to the body of proprietors what they ought to do: we are convinced that when they thoroughly examine these urgent claims they will, without any further delay, respond to the appeal which has so forcibly been put before them by the Court of Assistants. They will bear in mind the position of the company some years since; they will contrast it with its present status, and be reminded that, although indefatigable men have raised it from the Slough of Despond in which it was emerged, there has been a guiding hand over them to whom some sacrifice should be made. The prosperity of any undertaking must depend much on the conduct of those connected with its government: a well-ordered community will effect much more than a selfish and disorderly rabble. According to all accounts much has been done in the education of the masses at Cwm Avon, but more remains to be accomplished. Capital has its duties and responsibilities, and those who are

receiving advantages from the labourer must remember that to a great extent they are bound, not only as far as regards wages, but likewise in a moral point of view, to direct him in the course he should pursue to become a virtuous and useful member of society.

With these brief remarks we conclude, convinced that the prosperity of the company now being assured, the general proprietary will respond to the suggestion of the court, and that the benefits which have accrued to them they will again dispense to those in their employment. A sound moral and religious education is of far more importance to a working man and his children than a trifling rise in wages, which is merely temporary, while the knowledge acquired is lasting; and this we trust the proprietary will speedily see carried out, not by promises but performance.

The NEW GRANADA COMPANY held their sixth annual meeting, on Tuesday, a report of which will be found in another column, showing the narrow escape this valuable property had from being abandoned. From the various disappointments from time to time experienced by the directors from neglect of some of the officers, inefficiency of others, and difficulties and delays in procuring labour and getting materials safely to the mines, they came to the determination early last year of taking the opinion of the proprietors whether they should not stop all further operations, and close the concern; when, Mr. WHITEFORD, the last engineer sent out, entreated the board to defer their decision until after May; and how far he was correct is proved by the statement of accounts exhibited at the meeting. The costs for the first four months of the year were 3086*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, and the returns 2020*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*; showing a loss of 1066*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*. The last eight months of the year the costs were, 7844*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, and the returns 12,217*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*; exhibiting a profit of 4372*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, or upwards of 500*l.* a month. But even these returns are not so good as may be expected, as during the eight months they met with two accidents, solely occasioned through the want of experienced engineers, a deficiency that has since been amply supplied. Whilst the altered state of affairs must be highly gratifying to the board of directors and the other proprietors, it will be equally so to Mr. WHITEFORD, whom all must admit has been the means of preventing other parties reaping the benefit due to those who had borne the burden and heat of the day; a circumstance that too often occurs, as "hope deferred maketh the heart sick."

The above remarks apply to the Frontino Mines; but the Bolivia Mines, at the present time, are yielding a small profit, which may be greatly increased by improving the supply of water, as they are now stopped for some months in the year during the dry season, and are compelled to incur the same expense, as they dare not discharge the labourers, who would immediately seek employment elsewhere, and be not forthcoming when wanted. However, the directors have wisely determined that until the mines are fully tested they will not incur any large outlay on new works. Mr. WHITEFORD thus concludes his report:—"The difficulties and delays experienced in the establishment are so nearly overcome, as to make me sanguine of securing for the future a fair profit to the proprietors, whose patience has been the only reward to my own anxiety and toil in working for that result."

In conclusion, we hope the undertaking has now got fairly into smooth water, and that, at the next annual meeting, we may have the satisfaction of congratulating the proprietors on a still further improvement in their affairs; which, if the exertions of the directors and the engineer can command, there is little doubt will be the result.

The letters from our private correspondents at Melbourne, which have come to hand by the February mail from Australia, show, as we have anticipated, that the intelligence from England had produced a very altered feeling in the public mind as to the possibility of the colonial Executive being able to carry out its extravagant plans for the construction of trunk railways. The prevailing feeling, indeed, seemed to be that the railway question generally would revert to its original position, and that no further effort would be made to divert public undertakings of this nature from the proper source for organisation and construction—private enterprise. It was not thought that any definite plan or suggestion would be brought before the colony in the present session, but that all questions of this nature would be deferred until the dissolution, and election of members for the extended representation, under the "Manhood Suffrage Act." There was no certainty, however, when this would take place, but the Chief Secretary had given reason to believe that the Parliament would be prorogued at the close of Feb. until June, to allow of a second opportunity for electors to register themselves in May. The House probably would, therefore, be dissolved in July, and the new elections take place in August, in which case the re-formed Assembly would meet very shortly afterwards.

The letters by the December outward mail, as we mentioned last week, had not reached the colony, in consequence of the bags being transferred at Ceylon from the *City of Sydney*, which had arrived at its destination, to the *Victoria*, which had not got into Port Phillip, nor had been heard of, although she sailed from Point de Galle previous to the *City of Sydney*. Newspapers of December had, however, been delivered by the *City of Sydney*, therefore great excitement prevailed, and there was a general stagnation of affairs in the commercial world. The January mail from England was expected to convey more decisive intelligence as to monetary and mercantile matters, and was, therefore, anticipated with much interest, especially as regarded the probable success of the Victoria Government railway financial scheme, and the likelihood, or otherwise, of the chief portion of the money being had in England. "The public," remarks one of our correspondents, "are not sanguine of the result, and the Government has announced that no debentures will be sold below par; so I feel pretty certain that the great contemplated stroke of railway finance will prove abortive. Then will come an opportunity for companies to carry out these works, and the old propositions of obtaining bills of incorporation with Government guarantees of 6 per cent."

The depressed condition of the Australian markets is a matter deeply affecting the British manufacturer and the merchant. The present commercial advices from these different colonies are a repetition of many previous and consecutive warnings to our shippers, of a continued glut of goods existing in every port: indeed, it is now shown that instead of decreasing, the stocks of every description of import have increased, as local consumption has fallen off. In the colony of Victoria alone there was sufficient on hand for eighteen months' requirements, while the exigencies of trade, and the perishable character of a large proportion of the goods, had necessarily obliged holders to realise by public auction, and consequently at a great sacrifice. Thus, at the date of our advices, mercantile operations continued in a most equivocal position, while the statistical returns furnished by the public authorities demonstrated clearly that the receipts at the port of Melbourne were not materially lessened. From Jan. 1 to Feb. 8 of this year they amounted in value to 1,636,508*l.*, while for the same period of 1857 the aggregate was 1,645,144*l.*, showing a decrease of only 8536*l.* The Board of Trade returns for January and February of this year gave, it will be remembered, a collective decrease of only 49,816*l.* in the enumerated articles of export to all the colonies of Australia, as compared with the first two months of 1857; so that, in fact, no cessation of shipments, in the broad sense, has taken place, and this must necessarily tend considerably to involve commercial interests in these places. Unfavourable account sales do not seem to have produced any salutary effect, or to have deterred merchants and shippers from sending forward as before; indeed they appear to act quite independent of the commercial law of demand and supply, and to adopt the antipodean principle, that where there is a glut of goods shipments should be made to meet the expected reaction; and although this may hold good in isolated and occasional cases, it must have a baneful effect when all act on the same unsound system, and under the hope that they are all exceptions.

The papers relating to the Australian postal service, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, are now before us. They are meagre in the extreme on the subject which the heading indicates, and refer, in fact, chiefly to the West Indian mail service. The joint letter from the Chairmen of the two companies, the Royal Mail and the European and Australian, dated July 29, 1857, is the only one bearing on the question of postal intercourse between this country and Australasia, and the whole spirit of this communication is to obtain an extension of the contract to the Royal Mail Company for two years, that a proper number of vessels may be prepared to place the West Indian postal service on an efficient footing. In alluding to the contemplated amalgamation of the two companies, the Chairmen say that "The object of such amalgamation is to secure a more efficient performance of the Australian mail service;" and then go on to submit, in connection with the conditions, "that the present contract of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which is terminable on Jan. 1, 1863, shall be extended for two years;" and, further,

"that five days additional be allowed for the performance of the homeward voyage from Australia during the strength of the south-west monsoon." While this notable epistle terminates with expressing the true object of the application, by saying, "We beg leave to add, that, on obtaining their lordship's sanction to the foregoing, it is the intention of the directors of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company to proceed at once to construct the necessary number of suitable ships to place the West Indian service on a permanently efficient footing." What the West Indian postal service has to do with Australia we cannot determine. The great desire has been to perfect the Suez route to Australia, and it was expected that these returns would have thrown light on this important point; but the correspondence hereon, if it may be considered as connected with the Australian postal service at all, is the one letter alluded to, and which dwells, as shown, mainly on the West Indian service. Altogether these papers are a mere delusion, as respects the object to which they profess to refer. The result, in truth, is that the Royal Mail Packet Company has obtained the first condition of the amalgamation, by the extension of the two years in the contract for the West Indian service; but nothing is said, or even intimated, as respects the amalgamation itself; so that it remains to be seen whether this amalgamation will be perfected or not, now that the main object of the amalgamation has been obtained by the Royal Mail Packet Company. The Australian mail service, which ought to have been the first, has been put into a secondary position by these companies.

REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH, 1858.

BY J. H. MURCHISON, ESQ., F.G.S., F.S.S.

The past quarter has been of a varied character with respect to Mining. The year opened under the depressing influence of the unfortunate events which marked the close of 1857, and all that the writer, in his last Review, ventured to anticipate "before long," was a "moderate rise in the metals." About the middle of January, however, a sudden and unexpected advance took place, which was maintained for about a month, and then a reaction again occurred, from which the mining interest is at present suffering. In the three months the sum of 98,948*l.* has been divided by British and Irish mines, against 126,849*l.* in the corresponding period of last year, and 91,085*l.* in the last three months of 1857. On these figures a few remarks may be made. In comparing the quarter now under consideration with the previous one, it must be borne in mind that six months' dividends (19,750*l.*) of the Mining Company of Ireland and the Winklow Mining Company are included, while, on the other hand, several mines stocked their tin during the depression in price, and the rise in this metal, as well as in copper, which occurred mostly in February, would not affect the dividends till April. These considerations made a considerable difference to Par Console, Botallack, Dolcoath, &c.

At the beginning of January, copper ore of 6*½* per cent. produce fetched 5*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* per ton, or 16*s.* 8*d.* per unit; after which it gradually rose, till Feb. 11, when copper ore of 6*½* per cent. fetched 6*l.* 12*s.* per ton, or 20*s.* 8*d.* per unit. Since then it has been gradually falling, and on March 25 copper ore of 6*½* per cent. fetched only 5*l.* 19*s.* per ton, or 17*s.* 5*d.* per unit. The average price per unit for the quarter is 19*s.* 3*d.*, against 22*s.* 1*d.* in the corresponding quarter of last year, and 19*s.* 8*d.* for the whole of 1857. At the beginning of the year copper was 107*l.* 10*s.* per ton, on Jan. 26 it was raised to 117*l.*, on Feb. 28 to 126*l.*, and on March 5 it was lowered to 117*l.*

The following are the particulars of the sales of copper ores in Cornwall in the quarter:—

Quarter ending—	Tons.	Av. prod.	Amount.	Av. price.	Tons of.
March 31, 1855	45,293	6.544	£281,841 7 0	6 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> 5	2980 1
March 31, 1857	49,755	6.324	349,124 12 6	7 0 4	3182 17
Dec. 25, 1857	45,395	6.390	292,517 4 6	5 11 3	2899 19

These figures show that the quantity of ore has decreased 97 tons under the previous quarter, and 4457 tons under the corresponding quarter of 1857; the average produce has increased 154 over the previous quarter, and 220 over the corresponding quarter of 1857; the amount has increased 29,324*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* over the previous quarter, and decreased 67,283*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* under the corresponding quarter of 1857; the price per ton has increased 13*s.* 2*d.* over the previous quarter, and decreased 15*s.* 11*d.* under the corresponding quarter of 1857; and the quantity of fine copper has increased 60 tons 2 cwt. over the previous quarter, and decreased 192 tons 17 cwt. under the corresponding quarter of 1857. This latter fact is important, bearing in mind the large decrease in the supply of fine copper from the mines of Cornwall and Devon in 1857.

The following are the sales of British and Irish copper ores at Swansea in the same periods:—

Quarter ending—	Tons.	Av. prod.	Amount.	Av. price.	Tons of.
March 31, 1855	1855	1855	£ 8,242 17 4		
March 31, 1857	1857	1857	23,068 3 6		
Dec. 31, 1857	1857	1857	20,451 16 0		
March 31, 1858	1858	1858	787 10 6		
March 31, 1857	1857	1857	150 1 6		
Dec. 31, 1857	1857	1857	938 11 6		

According to the Board of Trade returns, the exports and imports of copper and copper ore for the first two months of 1856, 1857, and 1858, have been as follows:—

EXPORTS.			
	1856.	1857.	1858.
Unwrought	Tons. 1202	792	782
Sheets and nails	1985	2264	2069
Wrought, or other sorts	129	330	732
Total	Tons. 3316	3386	3583
IMPORTS.			
	1856.	1857.	1858.
Copper ore and regulus	Tons. 10,681	6419	4818
Unwrought and part wrought	432	81	242
Total	Tons. 11,133	6500	5060

It appears, therefore, that there is an increase in the exports, and a decrease in the imports, facts encouraging to the British miner. During the quarter tin rose 20*l.* to 25*l.* per ton, but is again falling, and the mines of this metal are not doing so well. The exports and imports for January and February in each of the last three years have been:—

EXPORTS.			
	1856.	1857.	1858.
Unwrought	Tons. 218	378	336
Plates	£149,288	£235,787	£126,722
IMPORTS.			
	1856.	1857.	1858.
Blocks, ingots, &c.	Tons. 1894	114	196
At the beginning of the year, lead was rather depressed in price, but has since improved. The exports and imports for the same periods as the above have been:—			
EXPORTS.			
	1856.	1857.	1858.
Rolled and sheet, &c.	Tons. 758	2611	1858
Ore, &c.	798	1126	717
Total	Tons. 3579	3737	2594
IMPORTS.			
	1856.	1857.	1858.
Pig and sheet	Tons. 808	958	1192

The accompanying table shows that the dividends paid in the first quarter of 1858 amount to 98,948*l.*, against 126,849*l.* in the corresponding period of 1857, both of which may be thus classified:—

	English.	Welsh.	Irish.	Isle of Man.	Total.
1857	£ 65,818	£10,820	£19,750	£ 2,560	£ 98,948
1858	£ 69,009	2,500	10,500	4,840	£ 86,849
Increase in 1858	£ 3,191	£ 8,320	£ 9,250	£ 2,280	£ 27,901
Decrease in 1858	£ 43,191				£ 43,191
	Copper.	Copper and tin.	Lead.	Tin.	Total.
1857	£ 64,162	£10,020	£22,312	£ 2,454	£ 98,948
1858	£ 58,125	14,225	12,882	10,916	£ 86,849
Increase in 1858	£ 6,037	£ 4,906	£ 9,430	£ 8,462	£ 27,901
Decrease in 1858	£ 23,963				£ 23,963

It will be seen that on the Welsh and Irish mines there is a considerable increase, and on the English and Isle of Man a large decrease. The copper and tin mines show a large falling off, which is not to be wondered at, seeing the fall in the prices of these metals. With regard to copper ore, the average price per unit of the produce in the first quarter of 1857 was 22*s.* 1*d.*, whereas in the past quarter it was only 19*s.* 3*d.*, making a difference of nearly 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton on ore of 6 per cent. produce.

The lead mines are the only ones which show an increase, and that a considerable one. This may be partially reduced by the Miners' dividend, if any, paid in the first quarter of 1857, and not included in the above, but even then the increase would be at least 5000*l.* The writer has fre-

quently drawn attention to lead mines, as requiring far less time and outlay than other mines, and being the cheapest to work, and would again do so.

Two mines have entered the Dividend List in the past quarter—West Fowey and Wheal Edward—and two have resumed dividends—Cefn Cwrm Brynno and Wheal Friendship.

The prospects of mining are mainly dependent on the condition of trade, and it is to be hoped that this will become more active shortly. The value of money and political matters have not necessarily or directly any effect on this branch of national industry. With a high rate of money during the Russian war metals were at a good price, mines did well, and their market value stood high. With money very cheap (quite a drug, as it is called), the metals are low, and so also are the profits and shares of mines. At such a time as the present very few are bold enough to invest, though they can do so on more favourable terms than by waiting till a reaction occurs, when all are buyers and few sellers. Then prices rise as much from the demand as from any other cause; holders are then firm, and buyers must give what they ask. The person of prudence and foresight buys when the market is flat, and with good judgment can generally do so to his ultimate advantage.

DIVIDENDS PAID BY BRITISH AND IRISH MINES, IN THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1858.

Shares.	Name of Mine.	Per share.	Amount.
5120	Alfred Conols	£0 2 0	£ 512 0 0
4000	Bedford United	0 2 0	500 0 0
1000	Botallack	2 0 0	2000 0 0
200	Carn Bre	2 0 0	400 0 0
200	Cefn Cwrm Brynno	2 0 0	400 0 0
128	Cwmystwith	15 0 0	1,920 0 0
1055	Craddock Moor	0 12 0	633 0 0
1024	Devon Great Conols	14 0 0	14,336 0 0
1040	Derwent	10 0 0	2,800 0 0
300	East Daren	3 0 0	900 0 0
205	East Palmouth	2 10 6	236 0 0
128	East Pool	2 10 6	332 0 0
5700	Exmouth	0 3 0	855 0 0
2580	Foxdale, Isle of Man (Limited)	1 0 0	2,580 0 0
243	Gambler and St. Aubyn	1 0 0	243 0 0
6000	Great South Tolgu	0 5 0	1,500 0 0
1024	Herodasfoot	0 12 6	637 0 0
180	Levant	2 0 0	320 0 0
490	Lisburne	3 0 0	1,200 0 0
1284	Mary Ann	2 5 0	1,284 0 0
3000	Mining Company of Ireland	0 12 8	12,304 0 0
1800	Miner	3 0 0	5,400 0 0
6000	North Basett	0 8 0	2,400 0 0
6400	Par Console	0 10 0	3,200 0 0
1000	Polberro	0 10 0	886 0 0
580	Providence	2 0 0	1,120 0 0
2000	St. Day United	0 1 0	1,000 0 0
495	South Welsh France	12 0 0	3,532 0 0
380	South Wales	18 0 0	4,608 0 0
6000	Tinroft	0 10 0	3,000 0 0
1040	Trelawny	2 0 0	2,080 0 0
2000	Val of Fowy	0 1 0	1,000 0 0
6000	West Basett	0 8 0	2,400 0 0
400	West Soton	6 0 0	2,400 0 0
6400	West Fowey Conols	0 2 6	800 0 0
512	Wheal Basett	4 0 0	2,048 0 0
256	Wheal Buller	17 0 0	4,480 0 0
4000	Wheal Edward	0 5 0	1,000 0 0
128	Wheal Friendship	10 0 0	1,280 0 0
418	Wheal Margaret	1 0 0	418 0 0
5000	Winklow Mining Company	1 10 0	7,500 0 0
Total			£98,948 0 0

[We shall continue our notice of Mr. Murchison's Review in next week's Journal, and give some particulars of the Position and Prospects of the Principal Dividend and Progressive Mines.]

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

APRIL 8.—The trade of the district has not varied in any respect since our last, the amount of business doing being about the same, and prices showing no alteration. Rather more activity prevails among shippers of coal at the docks at Newport and Cardiff, and this branch of commerce may be said to be in a very satisfactory state. The new pits in various parts, to which we have from time to time drawn attention, are doing well, with few exceptions, and tend to swell the gross amount of produce. As the uneasy feeling has prevented further speculation in mines lately passed away, more activity will be perceptible; and there can be little doubt that, in so rich a district as South Wales, an ample return will be realised on money judiciously invested. Fresh veins of coal are constantly being struck upon, and every fresh circumstance tends to prove that our resources are comparatively untouched.

The Great Welsh Silver-Lead Mine at Canara, near Llangadock, has just been sold by auction for £20*l.* A great loss has been sustained on this property, as the outlay at various times has reached the sum of 12,000*l.* It is held for a term of 21 years from July, 1833, at a royalty of 1-15th, or a sleeping rent of 2*l.* per annum.

The evil effects of the strikes at Aberdare are rapidly disappearing. The valley once more resounds with the rattling of trains and dash of the locomotive, and the pits are again in full work. The wages remain at the same point as when we last adverted to them, but the men submit to them in the hope of a more prosperous time.

At Merthyr, where a tolerably good feeling has prevailed throughout the winter, the colliers are resolved to work for the present at the masters' terms, although it is to be hoped an advance may soon be made to them. They are looking out for it, as may be supposed, very anxiously, but nothing to indicate a deep-seated discontent has yet been exhibited.

The Monmouthshire works are doing only a middling business at present. Briskness is not to be found at any of them. At Blackavon and Abercynon some orders are said to have arrived within the last week, but not to any large extent. The tinners continue to be much depressed, and in a state very unsatisfactory to proprietors. This slackness, however, must soon give way, and there are grounds for hoping that a renewal of activity will take place ere long.

The miners at Glynolys have not, fortunately, deserted their duties, and the arrangement made by Mr. Crawshaw Bailey, noticed in our last, has nipped a strike in the bud. The men place every confidence in their employer, that he will treat them justly, and keep to his promise to increase their pay as soon as he possibly can. They are not worse of than any of their neighbours, and under these circumstances a turn out must have been disastrous to them. However, we are spared the consideration of this event, and we trust we shall never have occasion to mention the Glynolys colliers in terms of reprobation.

There is a very air business doing at Nant-y-Glo, and the works are prospering, under an active and indefatigable manager. Matters are conducted very peaceably, and, wherever there may be contentions, good order prevails at Nant-y-Glo. The appliances for manufacture of iron are very efficient, and a great quantity is now smelted. The concern is altogether in as good a position as any in Monmouthshire.

A dispute has arisen between Mr. James Brown and the Aberdare Iron Company with reference to the commission payable to the former upon sales of coal effected by him. The manager of the company, Mr. R. Fothergill, who was made defendant in the action, entered into a costly and vexatious defence, which, it is stated, cost him 18,352 tons, and at the end of the second half-year further account was sent, stating the quantity at 18,352 tons, making a total for the year of 17,352 tons. Mr. Brown has no means of checking the sales, and accepted 27*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, the amount of commission on the 17,352 tons; but as he felt satisfied that the account given him was false, a correspondence, which cannot be regarded as most respectful on the part of the plaintiff, and rather the reverse on that of the defendant, ensued, which compelled Mr. Brown to have recourse to litigation. He obtained a summons, and had an inspection of the books, from which it appeared that commission was due to him upon 91,400 instead of 17,352 tons. It was argued on the part of the defendant that the construction of the contract was not so good as the plaintiff seemed to suppose, and that to get at what the contract really was, it would be necessary to subject the plaintiff to a long and costly examination. It was ultimately agreed that a verdict should be given for the plaintiff, subject to the question being referred to Mr. W. Llewellyn, of Pontypool, as arbitrator, with power to him to submit any question upon the contract to the Court. This dispute arises solely from neglect of the parties to have a written agreement, and as great expense will, no doubt, be incurred on both sides, it is to be hoped that it will be a caution to others similarly circumstanced.

A working collier has written a very sensible letter to a local contemporary, complaining that the use of locked lamps is rather productive of evil than otherwise, as it admits of men being set to work in absolutely dangerous situations. "An Act of Parliament and the Inspector," he says, "make it compulsory to have enough of air, travelling through every colliery; but still the air considered sufficient to work in lamps would not be enough to work in with candles, therefore it is our duty to seek a remedy for this great defect and evil; but the way it is now remedied is to put the miner to use lamps locked for fear of explosions in the pits, instead of the agent doing his duty to his master and to the men by bringing enough of atmospheric air into the work to keep it healthy, and to allow the free use of candles, as he ought to do." After discussing the question of ventilation, he continues,—"I would make a starting point when a person begins the opening of a colliery by pits. Let the up-cast shaft be as large as the down-cast, and let not the return air-couse be smaller than your intake air-ways. Likewise have in the bottom of your up-cast a good fire-grate, not less than your main road in size or area, and say 8 feet wide by 6 feet long. With such a fire you will have draft sufficient to ventilate your working places with ease. Such an arrangement is equal to 45,000 cub. ft. of air a minute, enough to keep the most fiery colliery in South Wales in a good healthy state for 150 men and 20 horses, working 300 tons every 10½ hours shift; and if the pit is worked by night, you may add two-thirds more to that quantity, and such ventilation would admit of using candles without fear of explosion, if looked after well. Next comes the question, what will be the cost of such a mode of ventilation, and for that quantity of air? I say it can be done safely for 1*s.* per hour—1*l.* 4*s.* per day, for the circulation of the 45,000 feet per minute of fresh air, the ways for return air and furnaces being properly attended to. This will agree, as far as the quantity of air requisite for horses and men and for lights, with the judgment of the Government Inspectors, in their reports of 1856, wherein they have got it to a nicety calculated. Then, if a colliery can be simply ventilated to use candles for 1*d.* per ton of coal (which the 1*l.* 4*s.* per day will come to on 300 tons, or nearly so), why use locked lamps?"

REPORT FOR WESTERN MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

APRIL 5.—The first quarter of the year having just passed, gives a favourable opportunity for reporting progress in the mines and mining in this district.

Montgomeryshire has peculiar mining characteristics: it has two western mining districts, the south-western on the banks of the Severn and its tributaries, and a north-western on the banks of the Dovey and its tributaries. From the banks of the Dovey to the banks of the Severn are some 15 miles, and that extent of country is traversed more or less by east and west roads. Central Montgomeryshire, as it is called, cannot boast of any mines, but the eastern part of the county has its Llangynidr Mines, which at one time were the pride and boast of Wales. It is rather the district between the eastern and western mining districts there lies an undeveloped tract of ground of nearly 30 miles in length. I am not aware of any geological elements to this extensive country containing productive mineral nodes. Probably the entire country has been the subject of patient research. Twenty years ago the quantity of lead ore raised in the western district was most insignificant; ten years ago the mines began to raise up their heads, and have ever since been rising in importance. Taking them altogether, they promise as well as present as ever. Western Montgomeryshire never produced so great a quantity of lead ore as last year, although the productive Penyllin, near Llanidloes, fell off. The first quarter of the year commenced with a fall of 20 per cent. in labour, and lower prices for lead ore, the sequence of the panic in the money market. January proved a fine open month for surface operations, but in February winter began to show its power, and the mines were closed for the average about one month by the frost and snow, and the quantity of lead ore raised in the western district was most insignificant; ten years ago the mines began to raise up their heads, and have ever since been rising in importance. 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being that a number of the men shirk at the work set them, and rebel if authority is attempted.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.)

APRIL 8.—The quarterly meetings of the Iron Trade appear likely to be an adherence to the rates current during the last and several preceding quarters. The trade continues dull, but an improvement cannot be far distant. The demand for iron for America has greatly fallen off during the last fortnight there has been an increase in the number of foreign orders. Stocks are low, and it is believed that a number of orders will be in advance, in the belief that a reduction in prices might possibly be effected. News has, however, just been received here that the meeting at Birmingham went off well. The amount of business was not large, but several orders were made at the existing rates, from which there appears no disposition to reduce, although trade is at present dull, it was thought that the necessity of foreign and home markets would probably lead to an advance, rather than a reduction, upon the present prices—bars, 51; hoops, 51; sheets and plates, 91. 10s. are reported to be less under-selling among respectable firms than usual. Prices are expected to be definitely fixed until the last meeting, which will be held at the end of the month.

The Coal Trade has improved, but the demand for manufacturing purposes is somewhat lessened, owing to the continued depression in our manufactures. We mention last week the suspension of the firm of Harrison, Muschamp, and Co., of the West Yorkshire and West Lancashire Collieries. A meeting of the creditors was held at Barnsley, Mr. Lee in the chair. Mr. Saml. Hurd, of Leeds, accountant, presented a balance-sheet showing the affairs of the two companies. Mr. Peacock, of Barnsley, explained that the total liabilities of the two collieries were 25,000l., exclusive of capital sunk in the concerns; and that the proprietors were not able to make any proposition to their creditors for the liquidation of their debts, as their assets consisted entirely of the collieries and the plant, the value of which was estimated, in the latter part of 1857, by Mr. Thomas Emerson Forster, colliery agent, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, at 35,000l. On March 24, 1858, Mr. George Elliott, of Houghton-le-Spring, viewed the affairs of the collieries of the Marchioness of Londonderry, in a letter to the company, that there is plenty of property to pay 20s. in the pound, with interest; and he is further of opinion that this might be done by a liquidation of the concerns, as Mr. Morrison proposed, or that the colliery might be worked on such an inspection. Mr. Morris moved, and Mr. Neatby seconded a resolution, which was carried unanimously, that the proprietors should execute an assignment to three trustees, for the benefit of creditors, either for absolute sale, or for working on inspection. Mr. J. S. Cordeux, of Barnsley; Mr. W. Harrison, of Barnsley; and Mr. J. Shaw, of Barnsley, were appointed the trustees. The assent of the whole of the creditors is expected. The colliery, which is not being worked at present, is expected to resume work as soon as new arrangements can be completed. A meeting of the Houghton-le-Spring Colliery was held at Chesterfield on Tuesday, when the first deposit on the shares was paid. The mine is situated at Matley, where the first deposit is expected that it can be unwatered by a level. Mr. J. Shaw, of Chesterfield, was appointed chairman of the meeting. There was a very good attendance of shareholders. A committee of management was appointed, and J. Shaw was elected captain, at a salary of 400l. per year. The title to the mine, which was purchased for 100l., and 200l. was paid on account. On Wednesday evening a meeting was held for that purpose, and adjourned to Wednesday next, when it is expected, the preliminary arrangements will be settled. It is gratifying to find the coolness with which the colliers in the Wakefield district are discussing the proposed reduction of 15 per cent. in their wages, and it is to be hoped the masters will not be so inconsiderate as to drive the colliers to strike. A meeting of about 500 men took place on Saturday, when Mr. B. H. Houghton (Chairman) said that the proposed reduction threatened almost the ruin of the colliers and their families, and would indirectly affect all classes, as every branch of manufacture was, in some measure, dependent on a supply of coal. It was fairly acknowledged that the trade was depressed, and that the masters had been at a great expense in improving the ventilation of the pits; but 15 per cent. was too great a reduction to propose. There appeared a willingness on the part of the men to meet the masters half-way. It was resolved to form a committee of delegates from every pit, and a sub-committee was also appointed; and, after a few hours' adjournment, resolutions were passed, that a strike be prohibited, and that it be recommended to every collier not to work more than eight hours per day; and that a subscription of 1s. per week, from each collier, and 6d. from each boy, be entered into for those on strike.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

APRIL 8.—The Coal and Iron trades in South Durham remain inactive. In North Durham and Northumberland we do not hear quite so much complaint. The tendency to improvement in this part of the district seems to be evident; the large export trade from the Tyne, no doubt, must assist it to a great extent.

The list of fatal accidents at the collieries is, we are sorry to say, unusually large, and one of them is of an appalling nature. A boy, 15 years of age, was killed a few days ago by falling down a pit, near Shillcliffe, in Northumberland. Ralph Todd, a master shifter, aged 40, has been killed in the same pit, at the Bainton Colliery. He was removing some props, when a mass of coal fell on him, and he was killed. Another accident occurred at the Shillcliffe Colliery, by which a man named Adamson lost his life; he went into a dangerous part of the pit for the purpose of getting some gear; he was cautioned not to go, but persisted in doing so, when a large stone fell on him, and he was killed. We have to close this sad list by giving an account of an accident which occurred at the Washington Colliery on Monday. Three men were engaged in working a shaft at a considerable depth. They worked on a cradle, which was attached to a rope, technically called the crab rope, and descended to this cradle by means of another rope, called the gin-rope. A mass of stone from the sides of the shaft fell on to this cradle, caused a great strain on the rope, and damaged the wood gearing at the top of the shaft, which the pulley was placed. They went to the surface and examined the gear, and pronounced it to be still safe. Two of them then went down to the cradle, and a third, a mason, was in the act of doing so, having got 10 fathoms from the surface, when the gearing and pulley fell down the shaft, broke the cradle, &c., away, and precipitated them all to the bottom, when they were instantly killed. An inquest on the bodies will be held on Saturday.

We have already noticed the fact that at many of the collieries the old system has been resorted to of yearly "binding" at a considerable number of the collieries. The men are now bound for the next year. Generally speaking, the working prices have not been much altered, and where slight reductions have been made the workmen have not offered any resistance to such reductions. The whole of the men at the Lambton Collieries have been engaged for the year, at the old prices; and many men from other places have also been engaged at those works; and it is worthy of notice that some of them are from a colliery lately filled with water near the Tyne. The collieries belonging to the Earl of Durham are being prosecuted with much vigour. Until lately part of the estate was worked by the Duke of Devonshire, who is now using great exertions to provide dwelling houses for the workmen, of a suitable and convenient kind. The seams are very favourable for working, as they are found at a moderate depth, and in a nearly horizontal position. They are from 4 to 5 ft. in thickness, and produce coal of an excellent quality, which sells at a good price in the London market. It is remarkable, also, that the coal seams in this royalty do not produce much gas, or, in pitman phrase, are not considered "gassy," which is certainly a great advantage; and when we take into consideration the advanced state of mining science in the present day, the conveyance of coal underground, the fact that the proprietors are not bound to provide a supply of coal under the ground, but are using great exertions to provide dwelling houses for the workmen, will derive great advantage from them. It is, we believe, in contemplation to make a new winning shortly on the Lamley part of the estate. It is also intended to make a new winning on the north part of the royalty, worked by the Oulton Coal Company, and also to improve their private railway, by taking a new route for a certain distance on the south portion of it. This is a flourishing concern, having blast furnaces, foundries, engine-fitting shops, &c., at Birtley, connected to the collieries. The ironstone consumed by them has, we believe, been got for a number of years from the neighbourhood of Whitby, it being delivered by vessels to their coal wharves at Felling, on the River Tyne, and conveyed on their private railway to their works at Birtley, a distance of about seven miles. This colliery company has lately erected a number of houses for their workmen at the colliery, of a very comfortable kind.

We have noticed frequently the extremely unsatisfactory position of the collieries in the immediate banks of the Tyne; several valuable ones being inundated, and totally stopped in consequence, while others are notoriously in a precarious position, and liable to be stopped at any moment. It will, we think, be generally admitted that the time has arrived when this evil must be grappled with. It must, therefore, be pleasing to all concerned, and to the public generally of the district, that the subject has been taken up by influential parties, and by gentlemen eminently qualified to deal with the subject, and to devise comprehensive remedial measures.

It has occurred to us, that supposing the outlines of the scheme were determined upon, the proper position of the engine or engines fixed, it would be extremely important to adopt the best sort of engines known, the most economical and effective pumping apparatus, &c. We are inclined to the opinion, that this district cannot, perhaps, produce the best examples of pumping machinery; their progress in this respect has not been decided as in other applications of engine power, such as winding, hauling, &c. Various reasons can be given for this, but we must take another opportunity to revert to the subject; supposing it to be the fact that they are inferior in this respect to some other districts, this may be one cause of their present very awkward position.

An important case has just been decided in the Court of Common Pleas which will be of great interest to those colliery proprietors who are paying railway companies more than their neighbour for the conveyance of their produce. The plaintiffs were Messrs. Harris, of the Niggall Colliery, and the defendants, the Cockerthorpe and Workington Railway. A rule nisi called upon the defendants to show cause why an injunction should not issue against them for giving undue preference in the carriage of coal to Messrs. Fletcher, who are tenants of Lord Londale, and enjoining them to carry for the plaintiffs on equal terms with Messrs. Fletcher. In answer to the rule, it was alleged that the distance over which the plaintiffs' coal was carried was greater than that over which Messrs. Fletcher's was carried; but the main grounds relied on by the defendants were, that, in 1856, Lord Londale was about to make a tramway from Clifton to Workington Harbour, for the exclusive use of his tenants, Messrs. Fletcher, which might easily be done, and nearly the whole of the land between the pits and the harbour was his own, and that but for the defendants' consent to carry the Messrs. Fletcher's coal at the reduced rates offered by the

Fletcher's tramway would have been made, and the defendants would have thereby lost the entire revenue derived from the traffic from the collieries; and that in order to bring the coal from Messrs. Fletcher's collieries to the defendants' railway, instead of sending them by the ordinary road, or by the proposed tramway, considerable expense had been incurred in making the communication from the Clifton Collieries to the defendants' railway, the effecting of which was made part of the stipulation for the defendants' entering into the agreement with the Messrs. Fletcher to carry for them at the lower rate. The counsel for the plaintiffs were not heard—Cockburn, C. J.; Williams, J.; Crowder, J.; and Wille, J., having concurred that undue preference had been given by the defendants, which was already the case, it being extremely difficult to effect sales. The defendants, accordingly, were ordered to make more favourable arrangements for the purchase of their coals and stone, and have been, in many instances, met by the coalowners in a very liberal manner.

The Ryhope Company have just succeeded, after nearly two months' struggle, in sinking through the 16 fms. of sand at their new winning. The thickness of limestone is 36 fms., and the sand upwards of three times as thick as at the celebrated railway, where the operation occupied three years, and an enormous expenditure was incurred. The Ryhope Company are busily engaged putting in permanent tubbing, by which the feeders will be entirely stopped.

THE COAL TRADE.

The following is a statement of the delivery of coals, &c., in the port of London during the month of March:—

	Ships.	Tons.		Ships.	Tons.
Newcastle	310	111,185	Scotch (Booth & Parrot)	3	383
Seaham	83	21,468	Welsh	53	15,700
Sunderland	235	55,375	Yorkshire, &c.	31	2,252
Middlesbrough	31	8,938	Liverpool	6	935
Hartlepool & West Hart.	249	77,938	Small and others	6	935
Blyth	6	1,386			
Total				1006	325,229
Total imported in March, 1857					230,566

Comparative Statement of 1857 and 1858.

Imported from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1858	Ships	2,671	210,494 tons.
Imported from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1857	"	2,494	762,662 "
Increase in the present year		77	47,832

THE RAILWAY COAL TRADE.

Monthly statement of coal and coke brought by railway and canal within the London district, during the month of March:—

Railways.	Tons cwt.	Railways.	Tons cwt.
Great Northern	51,780 13	South-Western	2,083 14
North-Western	42,946 9	South-Eastern	1,916 15
Eastern Counties	7,435 9	London, Brighton, & Coast.	252 0
Great Western	6,070 0	London, Tilbury, and Southend	

Total by railway in March, 1858	111,765 3
Coals by railway in March, 1857	80,753 5
Coals by canal in March, 1857	2,294 0

Comparative Statement of 1857 and 1858.

Coals by railway from January 1 to March 31, 1857	330,007 9
Coals by railway from January 1 to March 31, 1858	325,141 2
Decrease in the year 1858—railways	4,866 7
Coals by canals from January 1 to March 31, 1857	7,142 0
Coals by canals from January 1 to March 31, 1858	6,081 15
Decrease in the year 1858—canals	1060 5

SOCIETY OF ARTS—EXHIBITION OF INVENTIONS.

In the Journal of last week we referred to the several inventions exhibited for facilitating mining operations, and now purpose to give a brief description of the several improvements in railway mechanism. One of the most important contrivances is—

HARRISON'S JUNCTION SIGNALS.—It must be acknowledged that the present system of setting switch points and signalling at junctions is very complicated, and that any neglect on the part of the servants of the railway is liable to cause serious damage to life and property. An ingenious invention has been patented by Mr. John Harrison, of Homerton, which consists of connecting the signals with the switch levers, so that the act of setting the switch throws the signal into such a position as to prevent any train advancing but that for which the switch is set. The signals, when left to themselves, are kept elevated at danger, by means of weights on the arms of the switch levers, and the switch lever is placed in the position of either of the points the points the rod is drawn through the eye of the one bell crank lever, while a stop is brought into contact with the other, raising the weight and allowing the signal to descend. This rod being attached to the switch lever by a clutch, can be instantaneously disconnected.

SUSPENDED GIRDER RAILS, AND IMPROVED JOINTS.—Two specimens of this description of rail are exhibited by Mr. W. Bridges Adams, who has also an improved fish joint, a bracket-joint for ordinary double headed rails, and a new contrivance for securing ordinary fish and bracket bolts. The girder rail may be single or double headed. In the double headed rail, as applied on the London and North-Western Railway, the depth is 14 in.; the angle brackets spread to a width of 13 in., and each joint, whether of rail or bracket, is intersected by two solids, and the tread of the rail is only 2½ in. above the bearing surface of the ballast, being equivalent in bearing area to a cross sleeper road, with the sleepers placed 2 ft. 6 in. apart. He states that this rail has twice the vertical strength of the common rail, and that the horizontal strength is increased manifold. In the single headed rail, as used on the Bombay and Baroda Railway, the depth of the rail is the same, and the total width 12 in. Perhaps the greatest advantages of these systems are that they require no skilled labour to lay them down, require little maintenance, and possess all the elements of stability. The improved fish-joint is made by stamping the rail ends into square channels, in which ribbed fishes of the lower flange of the rail on either side, which do not leave Mr. Adams' models without alluding to his economic railway bridge, which is applicable where the opening to be crossed does not exceed 12 or 15 ft.; it consists of two girder rails bolted together; this completes the whole bridge structure, rails included, and only requires to be laid upon the abutments of stone or timber on either side of the opening.

RAILWAY CHAIRS.—A large number of models of improvements in railway chairs are exhibited, few of which, however, can be satisfactorily described without reference to drawings, the variations being chiefly in the shape of the projections which take into the body of the rail. Amongst the inventions shown are Messrs. Wright and Co.'s improved chair, which is rolled in two pieces, of such form that each half of the chair may receive the lower flange of the rail on either side, the two portions being bolted together through the middle portion of the rail; a chair constructed in two pieces, with the joint under the rail, by Mr. Badger of Manchester; a patent cotter-joint chair and cotter-joint clutch, by Messrs. Taylor and Worswick, of Ipswich, and Lovatt, of Sudbury; a fish-joint chair, which affords both vertical and lateral support to the rails; a cast-iron fish piece, being wedged between the rails and the ears by means of a wrought-iron split wedge, which being opened and clinched remains immovable, by Mr. Nickless, of Coalbrook Dale; a chair by the same inventor, a modification of the former, in which the rails rest on the top of the fish piece instead of on the bed of the chair, the lower portion of the rail being thus kept from wearing; and others by the Hon. W. E. Cochrane, and Messrs. Thomas Wright and Co., Barleigh, and Myers. The chair by Mr. Myers is made suitable to fit the rail in the ordinary manner on the inside; on the outside is cast a raised piece, which is grooved or hollowed out circular across the entire length of the chair, to receive a circular knuckle piece, which acts or works in the groove or hollow formed in the chair; into the chair are inserted one or more bolts, with their heads recessed into the bottom of the chair, which passing through the bottom of the chair and circular knuckle piece, are fastened with nuts on the top. The joint of the rail is fixed, by means of a female dovetail, slightly bevelled, cut in the end of each rail, into which is placed a male dovetail piece, also slightly bevelled to fit the female dovetail in the ends, which, by aid of the chair before described, are held firmly together at their junction.

IN WHITWORTH'S SIGNALS, the wheels of the engine act upon a lever arm, and depress it. This releases a catch in connection with a sliding bar attached to a balance weight. The weight then falling causes the danger signal to be shown, and, at the same time, a bell to be rung. If the danger signal is required for shunting a train, the pointsman has only to turn the windlass somewhat further than is requisite for setting the apparatus for the ordinary signal, and this causes an erection on the sliding bar to press on a double lever, which, lifting up a vertical catch, releases the slide, and thus permits the weight to set on the signal.

IN GIBSON'S SIGNAL, the wheel of the engine, in passing over and depressing a gently inclined lever fixed to the rail, causes the signal post connected with it to turn to a position at right angles to the line, and to indicate "danger" to the driver of the following train. The post remains in this position until the first train has safely progressed a certain distance (say, 1000 or 1500 yards), when, by the depression of a similar lever, opposite another post, the first signal is altered to "all right," and the second at the same moment indicates "danger," to be in its turn released by the third, and so on. The depression of the lever previously mentioned will, when so arranged, cause an electric bell to ring at any station or stations either in advance or in the rear of the moving train, which will thus announce its own approach to or departure from any station, tunnel, curve, or other dangerous part of the line. The bell continues ringing until the lever has reached its normal position. Another arrangement includes a self-acting compensation for the expansion and contraction of stretched wire. This is effected by an arrangement of balance weights, which keep the wire at one uniform tension in any temperature without attention.

MR. W. B. PAUL, of Langport, has a system of applying magnets along the rails for signalling purposes, but we fear it is of but questionable utility; and Mr. Myers has a vast number of contrivances, supposed to be self-acting, placed upon a model carriage, which contrivances may be used together or separately; they appear liable to get out of order, and even the model works anything but satisfactorily.

RAILWAY BREAKS.—Mr. Sutherland, Paddington, proposes to lock all the wheels of the carriage simultaneously, by placing drums, round which are placed iron friction bands, coupled to a horizontal lever running along the frame of the carriage, on all the axle shafts; this lever brings the bands into contact with the drums, and thus acts as a brake. Mr. F. R. Shaw, of Brixton, has invented a break, which is put in motion by the ordinary pressure on the buffer-rod, in stopping a train, and it allows a carriage, immediately on being stopped, to be pushed back without the necessity of waiting the recoil of the buffer-springs. This is effected by means of a drum or wheel running loose upon the axle of the carriage-wheels, and carrying a spring catch, by which it engages and is borne round with the carriage-wheels whilst proceeding in a forward direction, but from which they are released when turning in a backward direction. An invention by Mr. Edw. Finch, of Bridge Works, Chesham, consists in a means of altering the position of the lever in respect to the axle by which the breaks are actuated, so as to compensate for the wear of the blocks, and by this means always to maintain the lever in the same position in relation to the

carriage. For this purpose the end of the break lever is arranged so as to move on the axle by which the breaks are actuated, and the break lever has attached to it a worm, which takes into a worm-wheel on the axle, so that as the blocks are worn away, by turning the worm attached to the break lever its position can be adjusted so as always to retain the same position in relation to the carriage.

The Horse-foot Railway Wheel, by Mr. W. Bridges Adams, we shall allude to in our next; as also Mr. Inman's Locomotive, which has already been briefly described in our Journal.

PURIFICATION OF COAL.—Amongst the models exhibited at the Society of Arts is a coal purifier, which, although it appears somewhat complicated, is worthy of more detailed description than that given in the Journal of last week. The real object of the invention is little less than the desulphurisation of coal, and as Mr. Mackworth states that the cost of separating the coal from its impurities is but 2d. or 3d. per ton, the complaint of the machine being complicated is scarcely worth consideration, provided the object in view be accomplished at anything like the price named.

It is well-known that in many instances there is nearly 10 per cent. of impurities, in the form of shale and pyrites, to be separated—the pyrites containing the sulphur, which it is so desirable to remove; and that the removal of these impurities would greatly enhance the value of coal, whether for metallurgical or other purposes. So far as the smelting of iron, for instance, is concerned, coke iron would be rendered almost equal to charcoal iron, and many of the difficulties which recent iron patentees have met with, and which have rendered their processes comparatively valueless, would be entirely removed. In the purifier proposed by Mr. Mackworth the coal is brought by an endless band in a continuous stream into a coal shoot. As the coal falls from this shoot in a broad, thin shower, a current of air passing to a fan removes the fine light dust which would, if allowed to enter the water-separator, absorb too much water. As shale is specifically heavier than coal, and is not so friable, the fine dust thus separated by air is almost perfectly pure coal. The rest of the coal falls into one side of the separator, where vertical currents or pulsations of water are driven up through it by pistons and valves. As the coal and shale rise and fall by this current of water, they slide up and down against a perforated division of the separator, and the finer particles pass through the holes into a second division, where the current of water is more gentle, and regulated to the finer particles by the current regulator or shutter. The shale settles to the bottom of the separator, and passes through valves into the shale-box, out of which it can be removed by a small dredger. The small coal remains at the top of the separator, and is carried by the blades or rakes attached to the perforated wire endless band. These blades raise the coal out of the water, in order to let the latter drain off, and then discharge it down a shoot into a train placed to receive it. As the purified coal descends the shoot the fine dry coal dust, before mentioned, is driven on to it by the fan in a continuous shower, and the percentage of moisture in the whole mass is small. The water flows upward through the wire gauze, which acts as a filter to keep back the coal; but it does not get clogged as it is in motion, and a fresh surface is continually presented. The filtered water flows back by a side channel on to the piston, so that there is no waste of water. The endless wire band presses on longitudinal brushes, which prevent the water passing from one compartment to another, except through the wire filter. The machine is nearly automatic, feeding itself, and delivering its purified coal into one train, and its shale and pyrites into another. The attention of the man working it has simply to be directed to prevent too much shale collecting in the separator and passing over with the coal; this he regulates by opening the shale-box more or less. The machine divides the coal into three parts, and, after separating the particles according to their specific gravity, reunites them. Mr. Mackworth remarks that the model exhibited represents a more perfect form of coal-purifier than those which he has seen applied in the coal districts of England and Belgium; it would, therefore, be interesting to know where the invention has been practically tested, how it has succeeded, and what are the improvements which he has introduced in the model which he now exhibits.

COLLIERY OPERATIONS—IMPROVED SAFETY-CAGE.—A large percentage of the accidents recorded in the annual reports of the Government Inspectors of coal mines are attributable to the breakage of ropes and fall of the cage, yet, owing to the complicated nature of many of the inventions patented for remedying the evil, there appears little effort was made to introduce any self-acting contrivance in coal mines generally, although in the collieries where safety-cages have been adopted the accidents in shafts have been almost entirely prevented. An improved arrangement and fitting up of mine cages, by which great security from accidents in case of fracture of the winding-rope is obtained, has recently been patented by Mr. R. Aytoun, Edinburgh. In cages fitted up according to this system, four strong blade springs are provided for each cage—two for each guide in the shaft. These springs are so contrived that they have a constant tendency to grasp or clip the guides, and have a strong frictional hold upon them. The lower portion of these springs are firmly attached to the cage body, whilst their upper ends are jointed by means of suitable links to a set of levers carried by the cage top; the inner contiguous ends of these levers are jointed to fixed centres upon the cage, whilst their outer free ends are connected to the actual winding-rope. The result of this arrangement is, that so long as the winding-rope is in order its tensional action keeps the clipping-springs free from contact with the guides, but on the failure of the rope and the consequent tendency of the cage to fall down the shaft, the springs clip the guides and hold the cage firmly up. As to the merit of this invention as an ingenious proposition there can be no question, but there have been so many instances where failure of the springs, upon which the success of the invention depends, has caused disappointment to the inventor, that it would be well for Mr. Aytoun to make it known where his cage has been practically tested, and with what amount of success, if he desires it to be generally adopted.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—R. ROBERTS, Manchester: Mechanism for engraving and otherwise copying in line, paintings and other designs on flat and curved surfaces of metal, paper, and other materials.—C. DOLLEY, Birmingham, E. HIGLAND, T. H. WORELL, Smethwick: Ornamenting metals.—Sir J. C. ANDERSON, Farnley: Locomotive and other carriages.—T. S. SUTTON, Glynceiros, Neath: Miners' lamps.—A. V. NEWTON, Chancery-lane: Polishing, blueing, and annealing articles of iron and steel.—G. WILLIAMS, E. ROWLEY, West Bromwich: Filing iron.—G. F. MURPHY, Birmingham: Mixing zinc with copper and other metals.—J. BRANWELL, Buxton: Prevention of accidents arising from the escape of gas.—P. M. PARSONS, Duke-street, Adelphi, W. DENNIS, Great George-street, Westminster: Construction of switches and crossings for railways.—W. ALLEN, Birmingham: Manufacturing screws.—C. C. RILEY, Manchester: Method of supplying the feed water to boilers, and the apparatus connected therewith.—H. A. JOWETT, Sawley, Derby: Machinery for transmitting telegraphic communications and making signals, applicable to railway and other purposes.—C. ATHERTON, Woolwich: Furnaces, fire grates, and stoves.—A. S. STOCKER, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square: Railway axles and tubes.—E. COULON, Croisset, France: Increment of steam-boilers.—H. GERNER, Baywater: Manufacture of gas from oils or other fatty or resinous matter.—G. A. BIDDLE, W. BALK, Ipswich: Steam-boilers.—J. F. BRINLEY, White-chapel, H. J. COLLINS, Wandsworth: Manufacture and reburning of animal charcoal.—J. V. HIELAKKER, Brussels: Compressing coal, other fuel, and substances requiring pressure.—W. S. CLARK, Dorset-square: Railways.—D. A. HOPKINS, Paternoster, U.S.: Journal boxes.—F. FOUCAULT, Paris: Steam-boiler and other furnaces.—J. HORTON, Smethwick: Girders used in the guide framing of gas holders.—E. C. JONES, Bedford-square: Railway brakes.—J. D. BARCKON, Darlington, R. DIXON, Crook: Coke ovens.—J. F. SPENCER, London Bridge: Marine engines.—J. C. DUNLAP, Fimlico: Iron.—W. E. NEWTON, Chancery-lane: Sheet-iron.—E. H. TONE, Peckham: Generating steam in steam-boilers by means of gas.—B. W. CHUCKER, Vienna: Self-lubricating axle boxes.—R. BARR, Glasgow: Machinery or apparatus for making rivets, spikes, nails, and screw blanks, and similar articles in metals.

STEAM-ENGINE GOVERNORS.—To render ball governors more efficient than heretofore, Mr. H. Elvin, of Castle Acres, proposes, in place of depending entirely on the weight of the diverging balls and their connections for regulating the movement of the cut-off valve, to form the upper end of the central rod, or spindle of the governor, hollow, to receive a rod, which carries a weight at its upper end. This rod bears upon the collar connected with the diverging arms of the ball governor, and always gives the collar a tendency to regain its lowest position, and keep up an ample supply of steam to the engine.

ECONOMISING STEAM.—An improved arrangement of pistons and cylinders for economising the power of steam, and which consists in employing two cylinders fixed together and having one slide-valve in common, has been patented by M. J. A. CHARTIER, of Paris. In each cylinder are two pistons, and the steam being admitted into one cylinder moves the two pistons to recede from each other; at the same time the two pistons in the other cylinder approach each other, the waste steam escaping through the exhaust port. These movements are effected by diagonal connecting-rods connecting the two opposite pistons diagonally together; this arrangement causes the two pistons in each cylinder to meet in the centre of the cylinder alternately when at full stroke.

SHAPING AND CUTTING METALS.—Mr. A. Shanks, Adelphi, proposes to employ rotary cutters so formed of separate pieces of steel that they can be hardened and tempered individually, the whole being made into a wheel, by first turning the pieces of steel and uniting them in one mass by molten metal, so that the heat does not injure their temper and cutting qualities. In using these cutters he employs a compound movement, being at once progressive and lateral, so as to produce grooves or channels of various widths by the same cutter. He also uses a pantographic movement when desired for curved lines.

De- all medicine vendors throughout the world; at £101, Holloway's Establishment,
Strand, London, and at 80, Maiden-lane, New York; by A. Stampa, Constantino
A. Guldley, Smyrna; and E. Muir, Malta.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5130	Alfred Conso (cop.), Phillack* [S.E.]... 21. 11s. 10d.	£11 10	11	£18 6 0	£0 3 0	Mar. 5, 1888.
1824	Balldewiden (tin), St. Just	11 1/2	11 1/2	12 6 0	0 5 0	Jan. 1, 1888.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	9 10 0	0 2 6	Mar. 4, 1888.
240	Boscon (tin), St. Just	20 1/2	20 1/2	21 0 0	0 3 0	Sept. 4, 1887.
200	Botalack (tin, copper), St. Just	9 1/2	180	420 15 0	2 10 0	Feb. 18, 1888.
1250	Brightside and Froggatt Grove, Derbyshire.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 0 0	0 0 0	Apr. 30, 1888.
1000	Brynmor Hall (lead), Flintshire	2 1/2	1 1/2	13 0 0	0 0 0	July 31, 1886.
1000	Bryntul, Llanilloes, Montgomeryshire	2 1/2	1 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0	July 31, 1886.
420	Budnick Conso (tin), Perran	2 1/2	1 1/2	0 10 0	0 0 0	Mar. 28, 1887.
6000	Bwsh (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	3s. 1d.	1	0 2 6	0 2 6	July 30, 1886.
4000	Calstock Conso (copper)	5	4 1/2	0 2 6	0 2 6	Dec. 23, 1887.
1000	Carn Lira (copper, tin), Illogan	15	53 1/2	339 10 0	2 0 0	Mar. 30, 1888.
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	4 1/2	5 1/2	0 15 0	0 3 0	June 16, 1886.
200	Cefn Cwm Brywro (lead), Cardiganshire	38	43	5 0 0	2 0 0	Mar. 28, 1888.
2000	Coliawmbe (copper) Lamerton	5	15	2 5 0	0 0 0	Dec. 3, 1887.
256	Conlarrow (copper, tin), Camborne [S.E.]	20	80	85 0 0	2 0 0	June 10, 1887.
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8	38	1 4 0	0 0 0	Mar. 16, 1888.
30000	Craven Moor, Limited (lead), Yorkshire	4 1/2	8	0 0 0	0 0 0	Feb. 28, 1886.
125	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	200	120 0 0	0 0 0	March 4, 1888.
280	Dewent Mines (silver-lead), Durham	300	150	120 0 0	10 0 0	June 25, 1887.
1024	Devon Great Conso (cop.), Tavistock* [S.E.]	15	470	109 0 0	7 0 0	Mar. 24, 1888.
672	Ding Don (tin), Gwynedd	33 1/2	15	16 7 6	1 0 0	Mar. 2, 1887.
179	Doloweth (copper, tin), Camborne	257 1/2	300	948 0 0	8 0 0	Oct. 12, 1887.
13800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	17. 13s.	2	0 13 6	0 2 0	Sept. 11, 1887.
300	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	32	112 1/2	39 0 0	3 0 0	Feb. 18, 1888.
2048	East Falmouth (copper), Whitehurst	2	4 1/2	0 7 6	0 2 6	Jan. 25, 1888.
188	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 1/2	150	207 10 0	2 10 0	Feb. 22, 1888.
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	7 1/2	5 1/2	0 5 0	0 0 0	Jan. 11, 1884.
3700	Exmouth (silver-lead), Christow	4s. 1d.	8	3 10 0	0 3 0	Feb. 23, 1888.
1400	Exton Mining Company (lead), Derbyshire	5	48	10 13 4	1 0 0	Dec. 20, 1887.
4040	Fowey Conso (copper), Tywardreath	4	4	41 4 3	0 0 0	Feb. 17, 1887.
4448	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	4	2 1/2	1 0 8	0 3 0	June 5, 1888.
2000	Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	11 1/2	2 1/2	22 0 0	0 5 0	Sept. 5, 1888.
1024	Gonema (copper), St. Cleer	13 1/2	10 1/2	0 7 6	0 7 6	Dec. 21, 1887.
248	Graham and Sons (copper), Austell	109 1/2	115	118 10 0	0 0 0	Mar. 30, 1888.
6000	Great South Tolgus (S.E.)	14s. 6d.	15	14 15 1/2	0 5 0	Feb. 18, 1887.
6868	Great Wheal Vor (tin, cop.), Helston	8 1/2	1 1/2	0 5 0	0 5 0	Oct. 22, 1885.
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100	100	221 10 0	7 10 0	Feb. 27, 1887.
1024	Heroldston (lead), near Liskeard	8 1/2	7 1/2	3 15 0	0 12 6	Jan. 28, 1888.
6000	Hingham Down Conso (copper), Calstock	3 1/2	5 1/2	3 16 0	0 2 6	Nov. 25, 1886.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Ripparry	11	8 1/2	4 2 6	0 5 0	Jan. 28, 1887.
2560	Ile of Man, Limited (lead)	25	42	56 17 3	1 0 0	Mar. 18, 1888.
78	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	3s. 6d.	—	380 0 0	5 0 0	Mar. 10, 1881.
20	Lacey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	1000	1420 0 0	50 0 0	June 30, 1887.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 1/2	115	110 120	2 0 0	Feb. 17, 1888.
5000	Lewis Mines (tin, copper), St. Erth	6s. 1d.	1 1/2	0 10 0	0 10 0	Dec. 20, 1885.
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	120	120	307 10 0	3 0 0	Feb. 4, 1888.
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4s. 10d.	1 1/2	0 5 0	0 3 0	Sept. 7, 1885.
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 7 6	0 5 0	May 29, 1887.
5000	Merilyn (lead), Flint	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 11 0	0 2 6	June 22, 1883.
1800	Minera Mines, Limited (lead), Wrexham	25	125	27 2 6	3 0 0	Feb. 11, 1888.
30000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	17 1/2	18 7 1/2	15 7 1/2	Jan. 7, 1888.
5000	Nantes and Penrhyn, Limited (S.E. shares)	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1 6	0 1 6	Apr. 30, 1885.
1000	Nether Heath, Westmoreland	2s. 1/2	1 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0	May 21, 1886.
478	Newtown Mining Company, Co. Down	35	35	31 0 0	0 0 0	Mar. 1, 1888.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	10s. 3d.	65	60 70	2 0 0	Dec. 26, 1884.
7000	North Rookery (copper), Camborne	12	27 1/2	750 0 0	4 0 0	Mar. 28, 1888.
6000	North Wheal Bassett (cop., tin), Illo. [S.E.]	14	14	14 7 0	0 0 0	Feb. 24, 1888.
6400	Par Conso (copper), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 1/2	18	31 14 0	0 10 0	March 3, 1888.
500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7 1/2	2 1/2	4 10 0	0 10 0	Apr. 12, 1886.
200	Phoenix (copper, tin), Linkinhorne	100	370	244 10 0	20 0 0	Nov. 1, 1887.
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)	15	5	18 11 9	1 0 3	July 1, 1887.
1772	Doitto (Old and ditto)	—	—	1 0 0	0 10 0	March 2, 1888.
560	Providence Mines (tin), Vay Lelant	20s. 13s. 2d.	67 1/2	72 4 6	2 0 0	Feb. 28, 1888.
2500	Rhosydwili and Bachellind (lead)	11 1/2	12	0 13 0	0 3 0	Oct. 21, 1887.
512	Rosewarne United (copper, tin), Gwynedd	12	27 1/2	93 10 0	1 10 0	June 8, 1887.
13000	Sortridge Conso (cop.), Whitechurch [S.E.]	2s.	1 1/2	0 10 0	0 2 6	July 27, 1887.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	6s.	380	510 0 0	10 0 0	June 18, 1885.
128	South Caradon (copper), St. Austell	2s.	255	60 0 0	20 0 0	June 18, 1885.
512	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth	3 1/2	75	24 0 0	3 0 0	July 28, 1887.
496	South Wheal Francis, Illogan [S.E.]	18s. 9d.	220	210 215	5 0 0	March 1, 1888.
1024	Spearne Conso (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	3s. 12d.	1 1/2	8 8 6	0 2 6	Dec. 10, 1886.
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	23s. 7d.	15	4 5 0	0 10 0	June 13, 1886.
970	St. Aubyn and Grylla (cop., tin), Breage	6s. 4d.	4	0 17 6	0 7 6	April 1, 1882.
20000	St. Day United (tin and copper)	2	3	0 3 6	0 1 6	Feb. 23, 1888.
470	St. Ives Conso (tin), St. Ives	16	35	915 0 0	1 0 0	Nov. 19, 1887.
9800	Tamar Conso (all-lead), Berraston [S.E.]	4 1/2	1 1/2	4 13 6	0 2 6	Feb. 7, 1886.
6000	Tincoff (copper, tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9	3 1/2	8 13 6	0 10 0	Feb. 18, 1888.
372	Treloyon Conso (tin), St. Ives	11 1/2	9 1/2	15 0 0	1 0 0	Feb. 16, 1888.
96	Treowean (copper), Gwynedd, Cornwall	15 1/2	60	4677 15 0	5 0 0	June 4, 1885.
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwynedd, Cornwall	15 1/2	60	4677 15 0	5 0 0	June 4, 1885.
4000	Tretil (copper, tin), Bodmin	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 5 0	0 5 0	July 8, 1886.
4096	Trewhatha (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall	3 1/2	1	1 12 0	0 3 0	April 2, 1887.
1000	Trumpet Conso (tin), near Helston	9 1/2	15	55 0 0	5 0 0	Dec. 20, 1884.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwynedd	40	100	61 5 0	2 0 0	Feb. 12, 1886.
20000	Val of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.]	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 4 9	0 1 0	Mar. 12, 1888.
512	Wendron Conso (tin), Wendron	23s. 7d.	35	34 39 1/2	2 0 0	Sept. 22, 1887.
6000	West Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 1/2	24	23 24 1/2	1 0 0	Jan. 27, 1888.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard [S.E.]	7	110	107 110 1/2	2 0 0	Sept. 23, 1887.
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwynedd	£10 7	110	110 115	2 0 0	July 20, 1887.
6400	West Fowey Conso (tin and copper)	7	8 1/2	0 2 6	0 2 6	March 5, 1888.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	2s. 11s. 7d.	2	33 19	0 10 0	April 8, 1887.
400	West Wheal Seta (copper), Camborne	38 1/2	303	108 10 0	0 0 0	Feb. 16, 1888.
128	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	25 1/2	13	2 0 0	1 0 0	Oct. 26, 1887.
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	8 1/2	13	2 0 0	1 0 0	Nov. 14, 1885.
512	Wheal Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	5 1/2	220	210 320 1/2	5 0 0	Mar. 6, 1888.
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth [S.E.]	5 1/2	300	300 305	10 0 0	Mar. 16, 1888.
1024	Wheal Charlotte, Ferranathoe	25 3 4	6	6 7 1/2	1 0 0	Oct. 26, 1887.
250	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwynedd	—	250	230 250	42 0 0	Oct. 26, 1887.
4096	Wheal Edward (copper), Calstock [S.E.]	5 1/2	7	0 5 0	0 5 0	Mar. 30, 1888.
5000	Wheal Fortescue (copper), Bodmin	10 1/2	80	2385 10 0	10 0 0	Feb. 14, 1886.
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50	80	10 5 0	10 0 0	Feb. 24, 1887.
1024	Wheal Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	4 1/2	10	8 10 0	1 0 0	Oct. 16, 1887.
512	Wheal Harriet (copper), Redruth	4 1/2	10	6 0 0	0 3 0	Mar. 24, 1887.
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Vay Lelant [S.E.]	£1 7 1/2	12	11 1/2	0 1 0	Sept. 17, 1887.
418	Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	33	18	31 0 0	1 0 0	Sept. 5, 1886.
430	Wheal Margaret (tin), Vay Lelant	19 1/2	47 1/2	45 47 1/2	1 0 0	Feb. 23, 1888.
1024	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot [S.E.]	8	43	34 12 6	2 5 0	March 9, 1887.
40	Wheal Oweis, St. Just, Cornwall	70	300	220 18 0	5 0 0	Aug. 2, 1887.
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Vay Lelant	35 1/2	30	40 10 0	2 0 0	Oct. 12, 1882.
198	Wheal Seta (tin, copper), Camborne	130	130	135 135	31 0 0	Jan. 26, 1888.
1040	Wheal Trevelyan (all-lead), Liskeard [S.E.]	4 1/2	25	10 2 6	0 7 6	Jan. 11, 1884.
1024	Wheal Tremaine (tin, copper), Gwynedd	11 1/2	1 1/2	2 12 6	0 2 6	Dec. 22, 1887.
4096	Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ives	14 1/2	4	2 12 6	0 2 6	Dec. 22, 1887.
6000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	48	28 15 6	1 10 0	Jan. 14, 1888.

(* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.)

FOREIGN MINES.

10000	Allen and Quannang Un. (cop.), Norway	£16 1/2	6	6 6 1/2	4 5 0	0 15 0	Nov. 21, 1883.
2464	Burra Burr (copper), South Australia	5	130	135	195 0 0	5 0 0	March 3, 1888.
12000	Cobre Copper Company (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40	40	86 12 0	1 0 0	Jan. 26, 1888.	
10000	Copago Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16	14	13 14 1/2	5 18 0	0 10 0	Mar. 19, 1888.
7000	English and Australian	5	1 1/2	0 7 6	0 2 6	Feb. 29, 1888.	
30000	General Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	15	18	17 18 1/2	5 10 6	0 8 4	Mar. 30, 1888.
18000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0	May 25, 1887.	
10000	Luxemburg (copper), Luxembourg	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0	Jan. 29, 1888.	
93815	Marquitta and New Granada [S.E.]	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0	Jan. 29, 1888.	
10000	Pontgibaud (silver-lead), France [S.E.]	20	5 1/2	5 0 0	1 0 0	June 26, 1885.	
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba [S.E.]	16 1/2	2 1/2	33 0 0	1 5 0	July 12, 1888.	
11000	St. John del Rey	15	13	35 7 6	1 0 0	June 10, 1887.	
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico [S.E.]	Av.	4	1 16 6	0 4 0	Feb. 14, 1883.	
83678	North British Australasian [S.E.]	1	1	0 5 11 1/2	0 1 3	Feb. 25, 1887.	

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
30000	Acadian Charcoal Iron [L.]	£7	—	—	—	—
20000	Australian [S. E.]	7 1/2	—	—	—	—
800	Bavarian Coal [L.]	25	—	—	—	—
75000	Bar Accord (copper) [L.]	5	—	—	—	—
10000	Brazilian Land and Mining [L.]	5	—	—	—	—
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	—	—	—	—	—
25000	Central Italian (copper) [L.]	2	—	—	—	—
60000	Chancellorville Freehold	1	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	—	—
60000	Clarendon Conso [S. E.]	1 1/2	4s.	4s. 4s 6d	—	—
60000	Cologne Mining Company	£1 1/2	—	—	—	—
10000	Copago Smelting [L.]	10	12 1/2	12 1/2	—	—
350000	Copper Miners of Eng. [S. E.]	28	28	28	—	—
12000	Ditto, Pref. 7 1/2 per cent. [S. E.]	25	27	27	—	—
70000	Dun Mountain (copper) [L.]	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
15000	East Indian Coal [L.]	10	10	10	—	—
2100	English Ridge, Newfound. [L.]	5	5	5	—	—
25000	Fortuna	2	2	1 1/2 2 1/2	—	—
15000	Port Bowen, New	1	—	—	—	—
40000	Gr. Bar. Land, Harb., & Min [L.]	5	5 1/2	—	—	—
12000	Highgate Min. Ass., Germany	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
12000	Krautweid [L.]	1	—	—	—	—
25000	Levant Mineral [L.]	10	—	—	—	—
25000	Liberty, Virginia (gold)	1	—	—	—	—
40000	London and Virginia (gold)	1	—	—	—	—
234	Metallic [L.]	100	—	—	—	—
50000	Mount Carbon (coal), Virginia	10	—	—	—	—
10000	Mount Gabriel Metal [L.]	10	—	—	—	—
50000	New Granada [S. E.]	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden	1	—	—	—	—
30000	Newfound. Mining Assoc. [L.]	2s.	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
5000	New Holtzappel Mining [L.]	1	—	—	—	—
10000	Nouveau Mont [S. E.]	1	—	—	—	—
20	Patent Gold Washing [L.]	100	—	—	—	—
65000	Redmontone [L.]	1	—	—	—	—
37	Port Phillip	1	—	—	—	—
50000	Quartz Reduction [L.]	1	—	—	—	—
6000	Koels and Canada Lead	6	—	—	—	—
47795	Strathalbyn (Limited)	1	—	—	—	—
7820	Ditto, Preference, 10 per cent.	1	—	—	—	—
2900	Tuk's Head (copper) [L.]	5	100	100	—	—
1450	Western Australia	15	17s.	17s.	—	—
35425	Wheat Jamaica (copper)	17s.	17s.	17s.	—	—
75000	Wildberg (sil.-lead, copper)	2	—	—	—	—
100000	Worthing (copper) [L.]	13s.	3s.	3 1/2	—	—